BOMBAY COURIER.

Published every Saturday and Tuesday Morning.

VOL. XLI. NUMBER 2039.] TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1831. [PRICE Rs. 13 PER QUARTER.

NOTICE.—In consequence of an Advertisement having appeared in the Bombay Courier, under date the 7th Instant, the Public in General are hereby informed, that the Garden situate at Mahir near Nagauw Village published for Sale at the public outcry on Sunday the 15th Instant at 4 o'clock P. M. is not the property of Mr. Dimingos de Silva, but belongs to the Heirs General of the deceased Antonio de Silva and cannot therefore be disposed of without the mutual consent of all the Parties therein concerned. 14th May, 1831.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

C. A. Sippe, master of the Band of the Queen's Royal Regiment stationed at Colabah, begs most respectfully to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay, that the undermentioned will be the Prices at which he will attend at their Houses for the purpose of Tuning Piano Fortes.

To those who reside within the Fort, on the Esplanade, or at Colabah..... Rs. 5

To those residing outside the Fort, at any place beyond the Esplanade.. Rs. 10

[303] *Bombay*, 14*th May*, 1831.

MR. J. H. BENNETT'S DAY SCHOOL, No. 6, Rampart Row, next house to the Parsee Aigarry.

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શીશતર•જે—ફેચ—બેનેટની•દાફાડાની

જરાકુલ•દાદીશેઠની•અડીઆરી•આડાલ

ફોટફોટ•નંબમ ૬ વાલા•બેફેરમાંછે ❀

A CARD.—A young man (a European) would be glad to engage with the Captain of a Vessel as Cuddy servant. —Apply, A. B. Courier Office. [299]

SPEEDILY WILL BE PUBLISHED. The Quarterly Army List, corrected to the end of April.

PRICE Rs. 3.

[300]

FOR SALE. At the Courier Office.

Bombay Calendars for 1831,	1 0 0
Indian Calendars for 1831,.....	2 2 0
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Ditto Interest Bonds,.....	0 2 0
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Plans of the Island,.....	1 0 0
Traveller's Itinerary,.....	5 0 0
Insolvent Debtors' Act,.....	3 0 0

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed on moderate terms. [304]

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE ORIENTAL SPORTING MAGAZINE, No. XII. CONTENTS ORIGINAL.—1. Bear Fighting. 2. —Wildfowl Shooting.—3. Race course Query. —4. Hubbeeb ul Hissan on the diseases of Horses and their Remedies. —5. Meerut Races.—6. First Ahmedabad meeting over a new course.—7. Wood cocks in India.—8. Nimrod in the East to the Editor of the O. S. M.—9. *Song* —"Follow, Follow."—10. Hog Hunting near Poona.—11. The Indian Badger, (*with a lithographed sketch.*)—12. Performances of Sackcloth.—13. The Steeple Chase. -14. Kurnaul Races.—15. A. Pongo Picnic.—16. *Song*, "Oh! we will run through pleasure's round."—17. Stable Tricks.—18. The Bison.—19. *Song*, "I know where the Nectars of Earth are bright."---20. Witness to the. Editor---21. Arsenic, a medicine for horses SELECTIONS.—22. Hunting.—23. Celebrated Race Horses.—24 On the Foot of the Horse and Shoeing.—25. Of the vicious Habits and Propensities of Horses. —RACING CALENDAR, &c. &c.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

SIR,

I regret to observe the little protection afforded by the Government authorities to the Statue of the Marquis of Wellesley on the Bom- railing with which it is e stolen without

erect it, I believe, that it was done at their expence, and it is to be hoped, if individuals do not hesitate to come forward for the purpose of leaving to posterity such testimonials of their estimation of public men, that, it is not expecting too much of a Government to aid in the preservation of those monuments.

A TRAVELLER,

Bombay, 14*th May*, 1831.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1831.

His Majesty's 84 gun Ship Calcutta sailed on Sunday last for Madras, where we understand the 1st or Royal Regiment of Foot will embark on board her, and that she is then to proceed direct for England.

His Majesty's Ship Challenger sailed on the same day for Trincomallie.

From the Madras Gazette, we copy the following information respecting the various changes which have occurred among the officers of the Squadron under the command of Sir E. Owen, since its arrival in our harbour. Capt. Fisher from the Southampton is to command the Calcutta, Commander Laws from the Cruiser, to be Captain of the Southampton.

Flag Lieutenant Hay, to the Cruiser as Acting commander until commander Parker of the Satellite joins, when they exchange ships.

The Success has been found in excellent condition, her officers and crew have, however, been turned over to the Calcutta.

"Mr. Clery, the Purser of the *Satellite* takes the *Success*, and an acting Purser will be appointed to the *Satellite*.

Mr. James Cannon is appointed Acting Flag Lieutenant,

Mr. Bingham late Commander of the *Cochin* is appointed a Lieutenant of the *Calcutta*.

Mr. Loring to be Lieutenant of the *Satellite*.

Mr. Bazely it is supposed will be appointed a Lieutenant of the *Success*."

While waiting for the arrival of the Marquis of Huntly, by which our principal files of London journals have been dispatched; we continue to extract the most interestiog items of news from our papers brought by the Buckinghamshire, which, although they do not contain much of as interesting a nature as we were led to expect, afford nevertheless ample materials for the most serious reflection.

That a crisis is fast approaching, in which an increase of popular rights will be strongly contested for in almost every nation of Europe, does not we imagine, admit of a doubt. It remains however to be seen, whether the "powers that be," will duly appreciate the irresistable nature of the impulse, at present actuating not only every portion of the continent, but England also: and, prudently conforming to the altered nature of circumstances, be contented to retain their powers in a modified form; or whether an appeal to force will be resorted to, for the purpose of checking the tendency towards it's greater diffusion among the body o he people.

We subjoin the following opinion of the present state of England from a French paper which, although somewhat democratic in its views, as all their papers at present are, has the reputation of being conducted with very considerable ability. England says the writer, seems to be at the same point as France was in 1787. Then was political and financial uneasiness: they assembled successively two meetings of Notables, which could not arrive at any resolution: they asked for taxes from the Parliament of Paris, which replied by demanding a convocation of the States-General, which had not before assembled for two hundred years. The word States-General once pronounced, every mind in all classes of society adopted with incredible ardour what promised satisfaction to the immense wants of the people. The word Reform corresponds exactly now, in 1831, in England, with the idea that France attached to that of the States-General in 1788; that is to say, economy and reduction of expenses, the abolition of abuses, and previl- equality in the divisiou of public expenses n political rights. The word Reform may Englaud to a revolution, as we were led by ates-General, if the English Government, ightened by the example of the French Government of 1782, commits the fault of resisting the moral and physical wants of the epoch. The car of new Europe has set forth: ascend the seat, you will conduct it; seize on it behind to hold it back, and it will drag you on.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Ensign Andre[illegible], 7th Regt. N. I. from Domus.
Major Hodge[illegible]th M. N. I. from Dhoolia.

DEPARTURES.

Major Hodges, 34th M. N. I. to England.
Lieut. Col. Burford, Staff, to Hursole.
Lieut. S. Braddy, H. M's. 6th Foot, to England.
Sur. W. Dalgairns, Staff, to England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

BIRTH.

At Poona, on the 7th May, 1831, the Lady of Lieut. Thomas Probyn, of a Son.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

May 13th Schooner Flying Fish, M. H. Gardner, Master, from Calicutt 29th April, 1831.

DEPARTURES.

14th Ship Sullimany, A. J. McFarlane, Master, to China.

15th Ship Sir John Rae Reid, A. Haig, Master, to England.

Do. His Majesty's Ship Calcutta, Peter Fisher, Esq. Capt. to England.

Do. His Majessy's Ship Challenger, Freemantle Esq. Capt. to Trincomallie.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

FREE TRADERS.—Robert Clairmont, Elizabeth, Runnymede,

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Charlotte, Helen, Byramgore, Lord Castlereagh, Ann, Edmonstone, Bannerman, Cadery, Pascoa, William, Glenelg, Caledonia, Charles Forbes, Maackborn, Syrene, Sir Charles Malcolm, Dadaloy, Eliza. Discovery, Dowlet Savoy, Ransord Persad, Asia Felix, Flying.

ARAB.—Jadul Rahimon, Fazarabany, Fathell Carrim, Shahool Mahmud.

HON. COMPANY'S *Receiving Ship*—Hastings.
Do. Do. *Steamer*—Hugh Lindsay.
Do. Do. *Sloop of War*.—Ternate.
Do. Do. *Armed Crow*.—Nurbadah.
Do. Do. Buckinghamshire.

H. M. SHIPS.—Southampton, Success, Cruizer, Satellite.

FRENCH.---Brig Navarin,

CALCUTTA.

THE AFFAIR AT DELHI.

Proceedings of a special European Court of Enquiry assembled by order of Brigadier Cartwright, Commanding at Delhi, to investigate into the circumstances of an outrage committed last night at the Mess of the 1st Regt. N. I.

Delhi, 10*th April*, 1831.

PRESIDENT.

Lieut. Col. Tapp, 1st Regt. N. I.

MEMBERS.

Capt. Pew, Artillery. | Capt. Hicks, 8th N. I.
Lieut. Hughes, 62d N. I. | Lt. Beaty, 62d do. do

Interpreter Ensign Grant, 62nd N. I.

Lieutenant and Adjutant Talbot, 8th N. I. states: "I was dining at the Mess of the 1st N. I. yesterday evening the 9th. After dinner had been removed I heard a "*click*" at the back of my head which I did not notice much—shortly after the "*click*" being repeated I jump-up. Lieut. Corner did so also. He rushed by me, seized some person behind my chair and both fell to the ground over some Hookahs. I heard a scream and words to this effect. "How dare you seize me?" I then recognised Mrs. Ramsay's voice; supposing Mr. Ramsay might also be present I came out, and sent for my Pistols, one of which I loaded and then went to the Brigadier's house for protection.

Lieutenant Corner 1st Regt. N. I. says; After dinner at the mess of the 1st Regt. N. I. yesterday evening, I was talking with Lieut. Talbot. He was my guest and sitting on my right hand. I heard a "click" similar to the snapping of a pistol immediately behind Lieut. Talbot's chair which attracted my intention. I turned round and saw a person with a pistol in his hand—the person was smiling—and cocked the pistol—presented it with both hands at Lieut Talbot and snapped it. I saw the fire from the flint; it did not go off. I just then when she was in the act of raising another pistol recognised the person to be Mrs. Ramsay disguised in man's clothes, face discolored with cork, &c. my first impulse was to strike down the pistol and then I sprung and seized her round the body and we fell together over the Hookahs. I called out for some one to take away her pistols when Capt. Bell and Lieut. Fisher came round and disarmed her. We then placed her on a chair whilst some other officers went off to inform the Brigadier of what had occurred.

I asked her whilst she was sitting in the chair how she ascertained precisely Talbot's exact position at Table—she said she saw him through the chick of the outer door adding that she had first gone to the Mess of the 8th Regt. but not finding Lieut. Talbot there, she came over to the Mess of the 1st Regt. She also said that on the evening preceeding, she had been to the 8th Mess to look for Lieut. Talbot but there were only two officers there. Lieut. Talbot was not one of them. She told us the subject of a conversation that passed betwixt the two officers alluded to. She likewise said that she had determined to take Lieut. Talbot's life from the moment he had attempted to embrace her, and ruin her character.

Captain Bell, 1st Regt. N. I. says, I was yesterday evening at the Mess of the 1st Regt. N. I. and seated nearly opposite the door by which Mrs. Ramsay entered soon after dinner disguised in man's cloths. I did not at first recognise her - but thought her some stranger until after her scuffle with Lieut. Corner, and then it was more from her voice than any thing else. She on entering the room placed herself immediately behind Lieut. Talbot; my eyes were fixed at this moment on her countenance—seeing her eyes directed to the back of Lieut. Talbot's head my attention or gaze was called there also, when I distinctly saw a pistol pointed to Lieut. Talbot's head, which she snapped and recocked and snapped either once or twice —but so rapidly that I cannot say how often, but observing a smile in her countenance all the time I thought it was some joke, and could not account for it—after a scuffle which took place with her and Lieut. Corner I heard her say she would yet have his life, meaning as I conceive Lieut. Talbot's.

Lieut and Quarter Master Fisher, 1st Regt. N. I. states; Last evening at the Mess room of my corps sometime after dinner I saw a person in male attire with pistol in hand close behind the chair of Lieut. Talbot who was present at the Mess—the person snapped the pistol twice whilst presenting it with both hands towards Lieut. Talbot's body.

I then observed Lieut. Corner throw himself upon the person whom he brought to the ground —at this moment I was going towards the person. Lieut. Corner was calling out to secure the pistols while I laid hold of the muzzle and rescued it out of the hand of the person whom I am sure I saw presenting it as already stated. The person proved to be Mrs. Ramsay, I knew her on her cap falling off, I examined the pistol and found it with the pan open and cock down—Capt. Bell in a minute or so after this showed me a pistol which he had also taken from Mrs. Ramsay and told me knocked the priming out of the pan. I retained both pistols until the arrival of Lieut. Col. Tapp at the Mess room from whom I enquired what I was to do with them. He told me to seal them up in their then state. I did seal them up.

(The pistols are here produced in Court and Lieut. Fisher deposes to the seals which be affixed being unbroken.)

Lieut. Fisher here mentions that prior to sealing up the pistols, Ensign Grant of the 62d Regt. poured water down one of the barrels by way of damping the powder.

The Court have examined the pistols. No. 1, contained a heavy load of fine gun powder and buck shot. No. 2, into which water had been poured, contained gunpowder only, and a wadding of paper.

Lieut. Corner is here shown the pistols and asked, if he can state, which pistol was snapat Lt. Talbot, he says—"I cannot."

Lieut. Fisher is also asked the above question—he says he cannot state which pistol was snapped at Lieut Talbot.

Same question to Captain Bell,—same answer.

Lieut. Corner says No. 2, pistol had a piece of cloth tied round the stock when taken from Mrs. Ramsay, the pistol No. 2 in Court has this piece of cloth tied on the stock still.

Captain Teulon, 1st Regt. N. I. says—I was at the Mess last night; about half an hour after the removal of the cloth I saw a stranger enter the Mess room in man's attire. I considered the person to be some unexpected visitor to Lieut. Talbot, who was present and therefore did not take particular notice at the moment, but hearing a "*click*" such as the lock of a pistol would make, I turned and saw Lieut. Corner arresting the arm of the person already alluded to; with the exertion, both Corner and the stranger fell on the ground, I saw two pistols, which I was told were taken from the person of the stranger after the fall, who I afterwards recognised to be Mrs. Ramsay.

I went with Lieutenant and Adjutant Burn and reported the matter to the Brigadier Commanding, who got up from bed and accompanied us over to the Bungalow of Col. Tapp; after consulting with him we all, including Colonel Tapp, deemed it expedient to ascertain if Mr. Ramsay was present in his own house whilst his wife had been absent at the Mess house. We went accordingly towards the House of Mr. Ramsay, the hedge of whose compound I crossed close to the cookroom, when I fell in with a servant, and whilst speaking to him, Mr. Ramsay himself called out repeatedly from the verandah "who is there." I said "Captain Teulon, come out I wish to speak with you." He said "certainly" I then advanced towards him, took him by the arm, and led him to the road, where the Brigadier and Lieut. Colonel Tapp were standing.

The Brigadier said to Mr. Ramsay, that, from the attempt that had been made on Lieut Talbots's life, he must consider Mr. Ramsay

of his wife's intended acts. , but that Mrs. Ramsay had told ng the Bungalow that she would be on Lieutenant Talbot.

ain Ramsay, Major of Bridgade, states, I at the Mess of the 1st Regt. last night, ting opposite to Lieut. Talbot; soon after the removal of the cloth I saw a person in man's clothes enter the room and take up a position behind Lieut. Talbot's chair. I saw this person twice present and snap a pistol at Lieut. Talbot's head; after this Captain Bell gave the alarm and called out to Lieutenant Corner, who sprung up and seized the person, they both fell to the ground together in the scuffle; I soon afterwards recognis d the stranger to be Mrs. Ramsay disguised in male attire, I recognised her by her voice.

Lieutenant Burn, Adjutant 1st N. I., says—Yesterday evening I was at the Mess room. After the removal of the cloth or a little before 9 o'clock, a person dressed in man's clothes came into the Mess room by the door immediately behind Lieut. Talbot; I was sitting nearly opposite Lieut. Talbot; the person appeared to be a stranger, and had something in his hand which I did not at that moment recognize: he pulled this "something" whatever it was towards Lieut. Talbot's neck, and immediately afterwards I heard a click, this the stranger did twice, when Lieut. Corner who was sitting on Lieut. Talbot's left hand sprang up and made a snatch at the stranger's hands which were then on a level with Talbot's shoulders. Lieut. Corner and the stranger fell together over a hookah; as they lay on the ground, I saw a pistol in the right hand of the stranger, when the stranger got up, I recognised her from her voice alone, to be Mrs. Ramsay; after this I went with Captain Teulon to the Brigadier's and told him what had occurred; from the Brigadier's, we went to Colonel Tapp's, and then to Mr. Ramsay's house, the Brigadier and Lieut. Col. Tapp accompanying us; the Brigadier directed me to ascertain, if Mr. Ramsay was at home or not. Captain Teulon and self went into his compound, when we met a bearer of whom we asked if Mr. Ramsay was at home; he said yes, and we told the bearer to tell Mr. Ramsay; that we were present for purpose of speaking to him by the Brigadier's orders.

Mr. Ramsay called out from the verandah "who is there?" Capt. Teulon answered "Capt. Teulon" we went toward Mr. Ramsay, and Teulon told him that an unpleasant circumstance had occurred at the Mess of the 1st Regiment and that the Brigadier wished to speak to him; he accompanied us to the road where the Brigadier was standing.

The Brigadier said; Mr. Ramsay do you know aught of Mrs. Ramsay? He said, Yes, she went out about an hour ago. The Brigadier said; do you know for what purpose she went out? He said, yes, she went out saying she would be revenged on Mr. Talbot. The Brigadier then said, he would place him under restraint as an accomplice before the fact, and directed me to send for a Havildar and 12 sepoys, and which I did.

Lieut. and Quarter Master Fisher recalled says, in consequence of one of the pistols containing powder only, and both having been sealed up by me, I, just now, proceeded to the Mess room for the purpose of searching the Room to ascertain whether a ball or shot might have fallen out of the pistol. I first of all searched the room myself, but finding nothing called for the sweeper of the Mess who produced 25 Buck shot precisely similar to the Buck shot taken out of the other Pistol, and which the sweeper said he found on the floor of the Mess room in which we dined the previous evening.

Lieut. Fisher here produces the 25 Buck shot in court.

Lieut. Miles, 1st Regt. N. I. says, I was present last evening at the Mess about quarter before 9 P. M. I saw a stranger immediately behind Lieut. Talbot in man's clothes. I heard a voice saying "Good God! that's Mrs. Ramsay" upon which I instantly rose from my chair and saw Lieut. Corner knock her down, and take a pistol from her grasp; I never saw Mrs. Ramsay before that time, and I know nothing more.

Lieut. Gifford, 1st Regt. N. I. says, I was sitting at the Mess last night immediately on the right of Lieut. Talbot: I turned round on hearing the snap of a pistol and saw a pistol pointed at Lieut. Talbot by a stranger behind Lieut. Talbot's chair. Lieut Corner immediately jumped up and seized the stranger, whom I now recognised to be Mrs. Ramsay. Lieut Corner and Mrs. R. fell together to the ground. Mrs Ramsay was dressed in man's cloth; in a Blue Military Surtout, white Trowsers and a black forage Cap. The Coat was buttoned; Buff leather shoes.

The Court adjourned till noon to-morrow.

Delhi, 11th April, 1831.

12 o'clock noon, the Court having re assembled and the President, Members and Interpreter being all present Soopsahoie Bearer a servant of the Mess of the 1st Regt. is called and the Interpreter being duly sworn the witness states—"that the shot which were yesterday shown me in Court were brought to me by Fuckeera a Mess sweeper who told me that he picked them up in the Mess Room while sweeping out the room yesterday morning, this witness retires after acknowledging the correctness of the above.

Fuckeera—Mess sweeper called in, states as follows; the Buck shot which I yesterday saw in Court were the same that I picked up from the floor of the Mess room of the 1st Regiment whilst sweeping it yesterday morning. I picked them up at that part of the Table nearest the eastern side, and I afterwards gave them to Lieut. Fisher.

List of papers as per enclosed.

(Signed) J. Grant Ens. } (Signed H. J. Tapp, Lt.
62d N. I. Interpreter. } Col. President.

The following are sealed up and signed,

No. 1 a Pistol marked No 1.

No. 2 a Pistol with a piece of cloth round the handle marked No. 2.

No. 3 the Powder drawn from No. 1 Pistol 1106 Grains troy.

No 4 Thirty four large shot 670 Grains troy, drawn from No. 1 Pistol.

No. 5 Twenty five shot found in the Mess room of the 1st Regt. on the morning of 10th April 1831.

No. 6 the Wadding found in both pistols, the red paper in No 1, the black paper in No. 2.

Mr. and Mrs. Ramsay declined attending the Court—*John Bull.*

Maharajah Runjeet Sing.—Misr Bennyram received orders to keep at hand the Shawls, Jamawars, Swords, Jewels and other articles intended to be forwarded to the Right Hon'ble the Governor General's camp and Hakeem Uzuzuldeen and Dewan Moteyram were directed to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to that quarter. A guard of fifty cavalry and two companies of foot soldiers under command of Golaub Sing was ordered to proceed with them. The Maharajah after inspecting the articles of present, consisting of seven pairs of Shawls with pearl borders each costing seven thousand rupees. Thirty four pairs more and forty square Shawls of lesser value, fifteen woolen Jholahs, ten pieces of Golbuden of Moltan, two strings of pearls, four Sirpechs and Kulghees (head Jewels) six pairs of gold Kunguns (Bangles) set in precious stones, four pairs of pearl earrings, eight Bazoobund (bracelets) six gold Ladies Jewels set in precious stones, ten bows, four swords (gold-set), six match locks and five horses with a golden saddle; directed Moteyram to wait upon Capt. Cloud Martin with Hakeem Uzeezuldeen and Kissenchund, and after shewing the articles to that Gentleman, forwarded them on. Dewan Kerparam was in favour again and appointed collector of tribute at Bhaolpore, Rajah Sunket Sing of Jeenard has taken leave to return to his own country, himself and suit receiving valuable presents from the Maharajah.—*Jaum Jehan Numah, 20th April*, 1831.

CHOLERA.

We learn from a correspondent that the Cholera has been raging during the last month and making great ravages amongst the native population in the vicinity of Malda, chiefly along the banks of the river; but that the station itself and its immediate neighbourhood have been, comparatively speaking, remarkably free from it, only a very few cases having occurred amongst the Prisoners, who have been as healthy as they generally are at this season. At Rajeshahye the Cholera has also been making great ravages, and it is there, and not at Malda, as we formerly stated through the mistake of our informant, that the public works usually carried on by the convict labour have been temporarily discontinued.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

It is said to be the Commander in Chief's wish to move every corps next year that has been three years stationary, and that the 9th and 10th Regiments of Cavalry will go to Kurnaul but it seems doubtful whether government will sanction the relief. Lord W. Bentinck visited Landour and Mussoorie, and is said to have been much pleased with both places, but did not approve of the former as an Invalid station for privates. His Lordship ordered all public buildings to be stopped, and declared that the Depot should be abolished next October. He ordered a road thirty feet broad to be made from Hurdwar to Deyrah. It is said that a Regiment of Dragoons probably the 11th, will go to Kurnaul next cold season. Our letters speak also of a steamer having attempted to pass up the Indus, and of its having been ordered by Runjeet Ring to stop.—*Ind. Gaz.*

EUROPE.

THE "BOLD PEASANTRY" OF ENGLAND

By all accounts, there were more fires last week than during any seven days since the first rick was lighted in Kent. One of the main purposes, therefore, of the Special Commissions has not been answered. The Commissions have quelled the riots; but their success in this respect has perhaps been the cause of increased activity on the part of the stack-burners. We fear, that if a strict account were cast up of the immediate good and evil produced by these Commissions, the balance might not be found in their favour. But, be this as it may, incalculable good may hereafter result from their labours, the reports of which furnished us with a body of unquestionable evidence respecting the condition of the peasantry. We doubt whether a special commission for inquiring into the state of the agricultural population would have produced a report equally useful with the reports of these trials: since, notwithstanding the dictum of one of the judges, that the object of the Commissions was, not to inquire into the *causes* of crimes, but to execute the law, the trials abound with information as to the causes of discontent and violence: and they suggest, alike to the humane and the unfeeling, to the generous and the selfish, the pressing necessity of some comprehensive measure for the removal of those evil causes.

West India planters often defend their property in the thewes and sinews of black men by asserting that the condition of slaves is not inferior to that of English peasants. Hitherto such statements have been generally received as calumnies on what Mr. Justice Allan Park still calls "this happy country," But the fact is proved beyond a doubt. A large portion of the "freeborn people of England" is shown to be in a state of the lowest misery and degradation,—ill lodged, and half-clothed; not half-fed; ignorant and brutish to the last degree; helots, and worse than helots (for the master has some interest in the well-being of his slave, whilst the English overseer has none): snatching the bread out of each other's mouths by the competition of excessive numbers; despised or forgotten by nearly all above them, against whom they nourish a deadly hatred; and apparently *cut off from the social system!*

What a picture of "merry England!" So profound are the wretchedness and abasement of the scene, that, instead of fearing to exaggerate its horrors, one is at a loss for words of evil import by which to describe them fully.

Does any one hope that the wild beasts—"peasantry" we may no longer call them—will be quieted by imprisoning, transporting, and hanging a few them? As wolves, though starving, love liberty and life, so these poor savages may be frightened by the tread-mill and the gallows; but does the caging and braining of some wolves tame the rest?—will these brutified outcasts from the fraternity of men be domesticated, and made to respect social order, by torturing and strangling a portion of them? Men exterminate troublesome wolves; but this short and effectual course may not be pursued with "the bold peasantry of England,"—for though we deprive them of the benefits of society we want them to endure its evils—we want them to labour for our daily bread. If we must not put them out of the way, still we must keep them down. But are we sure of being able to keep them down? They are not without abettors amongst the working classes of the towns. Let any one who has a doubt upon this point look at the penny publications, now circulated and read with avidity in the small streets of London and throughout the manufacturing districts; and he will learn that preachers of "property in common" have a large and partial audience. The insurrection of the agricultural labourers is a war of the poor against the rich. What is the rise of wages, caused by intimidation, in great part of the South of England, but a new and forcible division of property? To conceal from ourselves these plain truths, would be wisdom like that of the coward in the dark, who whistles to drown frightful noises, and thereby invites the robber to attack him. The higher classes have been ignorant till now, lamentably ignorant, of the condition of the poor. But all the truth is now before them—thanks to Special Commissions, And, however selfish the very highest class may be, for the most part, in consequence of their education and the warps of interest, the wealthy and intelligent classes generally have not been forbidden to cultivate the best feelings of human nature. Do the words pity, mercy, justice, belong to our language and mean nothing? Knowing what we now know, pity, mercy, and justice are as nought, if the higher classes do not instantly bestir themselves *to bring the great body of the people within the social circle.* Away with "the vindication of the law" and "the Majesty of justice," as asserted only by the hangman! The laws which oppress the agricultural labourer, and render him a miserable savage must be changed; and, above all whilst we are busied in removing taxes upon industry and knowledge,—whilst we are striving to bring about a due proportion between labour and employment, to give the labourer a share in the general weal, and the means of learning that his and our true interests are one and the same,—let us treat him with tenderness; making full allowance for our enormous neglect of him, and pouring balm on his wounded spirit, by acknowledging, that for what is past we deserve the larger share of blame.

The ink with which the above remarks were written was scarcely dry, when we learned that his Majesty's Government is seriously occupied in preparing a measure for enabling unemployed labourers to proceed to the Colonies, where labour is in great demand, and obtains a high remuneration. The details of this Emigration plan have not been communicated to us; but that the Government intends to bring forward a measure of the sort, we are enabled to state with perfect confidence. Let us hope that this evidence of good feeling and good judgment on the part of the Government may not be produced too late. Six months ago, an offer of the means to emigrate---that is, of a passage cost free to the Colonies would have been received as the greatest boon by immense numbers of the peasantry. But times are changed; and much caution must now be exercised as to *the manner* in which the offer is made. We would suggest to Ministers the following "example to deter."

Mr. Justice Alderson, in passing sentence on a batch of agricultural labourers at Salisbury, said—

"You will now find, that, you might triumph for a short while, the arm of the law is too strong for you. I hope that your fate will be a warning to others. You will *leave the country*, all of you: *you will see your friends and relations no more*; for, though you will be transported for seven years only, it is not likely that at the expiration of that time, you will find yourselves in a situation to return. You will be *in a distant land* at the expi of your sentence. The land which you disgraced will *see you no more*; *the friend whom you are connected will be parte you for ever in this world.*"

What a respectable law! What a r of the "majesty of justice!" But tha thing—we quote Judge Alderson's des transportation for seve

put Ministers on their guard against zeal without judgment. If they intend that any measure of emigration should be *effectual*, they must persuade Parliament to do away with transportation as a disgraceful *punishment*.

Now that emigration is about to become a subject of the deepest practical interest, we shall often return to it.---*Spect. Jan.* 22.

LIBEL.

THE KING v CARLILE.—RICHARD CARLILE was indicted for having written and published two seditions libels—one tending to bring the Crown into disrepute, and the other, which was addressed to the insurgent agricultural labourers, tending to produce insurrection among the labouring and agricultural population.

The prisoner, who had no Counsel, defended himself.

Mr. Adolphus, on the part of the prosecution, begged to say that he should content himself with doing little more than merely stating the particulars to the Jury. The Learned Gentleman then alluded to the disturbed state of the country, and added, that the dying curse of the convicted incendiary ought to fall heavily upon those persons whose seditions writings had excited him to the ruinous destruction which had led him to the scaffold. The Learned Gentleman then proceeded to read some extracts from the libels, and put it to the Jury to say, from the extracts which he had read to them, whether they had, during their lives, ever listened to a more wicked, malicious, or dangerous publication. This man had told the distressed and suffering labourers, that if the Government did not immediately redress their grievances, and alleviate their condition, they would be justified in resisting all laws, even unto death, and, if it were necessary, to take life for life. Never, he would contend, did such sentiments issue from the Press, and the crime was fearfully aggravated by the peculiar circumstances of the country at the moment at which it was published. The evident meaning and intent of these libels was to beard and bear down the Government of the country by the numbers who were seduced and goaded to acts of violence by this man. His advice to them to resist all authority was, in fact, synonymous to his recommending open rebellion.

Mr. George Bainford, a clerk in the office of the Solicitor for the Treasury, proved that he purchased for 3d., on the 6th of December, at the defendant's shop, in Fleet-street, the number of "The Prompter," which he then held in his hand, and which contained the libels in question.

The libels were then read ... were also the Proclamations of his ... Council, offering 500*l.* reward for the ... viction of any person who should break machinery.

The defendant then proceeded to address the Court, contending that the character of the writing charged as libellous was not calculated to produce any pernicious effects. He denied that he had ever countenanced the destruction of property by fire, or the breaking of machinery; but although he would not wish to see machinery destroyed, he would not have the working population starve. He then went on to defend his own libels by endeavouring to prove that the other publications were equally as libellous, and at considerable length contended that he had merely exercised the right of a freeman in delivering a free opinion upon political questions. The defendant concluded his address, which occupied five hours and a half in the delivery, and which was delivered in a dull, monotonous tone, by calling upon the Jury not to attend to the comments of the Judge, who would sum up the case, nor to the Counsel who would be heard in reply, but judge themselves both of the law and fact, and return a verdict of acquittal, to which he felt himself entitled. Mr. Adolphus then rose and in claiming his right to reply to the observations of the defendant, observed that he should confine himself strictly to the defence of Mr. Carlile, and abstain from the introduction of new mater. The defendant had endeavoured to show that no case had been made out against him, because the insubordination of the peasantry had existed prior to the date of the alleged libels. In answer to that part of the defence, the Jury would, see, and, by reference, to the indictment, that the charge against the defendant was for heightening and augmenting the lawless spirit which unfortunately prevailed in the country. The defendant had endeavoured to encourage the agricultural labourers, to outrage and insurrection, by alleging that others had been equally culpable as himself. However that might be, a more wicked, more atrocious series of libels than those published by the defendant could not possibly be imagined.

The Recorder, having commented at considerable length on the alleged libels, said, that he was bound to tell the Jury that the address of the defendant to the agricultural labourers, in which he told them that they would be justified in resisting even to death and life to life, any act on the part of ... Government which would ... object the redress ... most wanton ...

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inflammatory language to the labouring classes, telling them. that the more tame they were, the more they would be oppressed, and that it was only by a display of their physical, as well as their moral strength, that their cruel tyrants would offer them terms of pacification, and calling upon them to persevere in their just demands, and that any attempt to stifle those demands ought to be resisted even to death.

The Recorder immediately ordered the prisoner into custody, and said he should be brought up for judgement at ten o'clock in the morning.

The Rev. Robert Taylor, alias the Devil's Chaplain, Gale Jones, and others of a similar stamp, remained with him during the whole of the trial, and the galleries of the Court contained several of his disciples.

On Tuesday evening the defendant was brought up for judgement, and after several objections and [illegible]ess, he was sentenced to be imprisoned in the [illegible] two years, and at the [illegible] to find securities for his good behaviour for [illegible]ten years, himself in £500, and two sureties in £250 each.

At the Old Bailey, on Tuesday, Henry Acres was found guilty of stealing a watch, gold chain, and other articles, the property of Mrs. Dyatt, the wife of General Dyatt at Parson's-green. The prisoner, in conjunction with another man named Price, already convicted, had been employed by Mrs. Dyatt to protect her house, when, by firing off pistols and other devices, they excited her alarm, and induced her to hide her jewels in the garden, from whence they afterwards stold them. The prisoner boasted of the circumstance in a public-house, & was in consequence apprehended.

The Sessions concluded on Wednesday, when the following sentences were passed:—For Death—Thomas Andrews and John Butcher, convicted of stealing in dwelling-houses; John Annesloy, of house breaking; Frederick Smith, of feloniously forging an acceptance to a bill of exchange.

To be Transported for Life—John Jones, John Roe, James Buckeridge, William Rowley, Solomon Reubens, and John Corrol.

Transportation for Fourteen Years—John Lichfield, W. Rieman, J. Cooke, and Thomas Hunt.

Thirty-seven were sentenced to Seven Years' Transportation, and several prisoners, who had been convicted of petty larcenies and minor offences, were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment in Newgate and in the House of Correction.

MISCELLANEA.

[illegible]—POLOWOJ, the editor of the *Moscow Telegraph*, has just completed his "History of Russia," which is to extend to twelve octavo volumes. This writer has successfully exposed the numerous errors in the well-known work of Karamsin on the same subject.

Antiquities at Falernum.—In some recent excavations made at this place, a number of imporatnt antiquities have been discovered; and, among others, the bust of a female, of exquisite workmanship, with the peculiarity of having ornaments on the neck, bracelets, and earrings, in form of a bunch of grapes. An ancient theatre and a rotunda were also discovered.

Spanish Architecture.—Don Juan Alfonzo Bermudez, the well known Spanish antiquarain, who has been for several years engaged in writing a history of Spanish architecture, has at length produced his first part, which was recently published at Madrid. It is a splendid work, and will be completed in four parts. The author has been presented by the King, with five thousand dollars, towards covering the expenses of the work, which is truly of a national kind.

Periodical Literature in Switzerland.—Four-and-twenty-peridical journals are at present published in Switzerland, weekly; part of which are political, and part devoted to the furtherance of science. Of these nine are published by the Catholics and fifteen by the Protestants. In 1820, there were but seven journals published in the whole of this country.

Danish Literature.—Professor Moller, of Copenhagen, has lately published an interesting work under the title of *The Danish Pantheon*, containing memoirs of the most celebrated characters of Danish history, and illustrated with portraits. He is also the author of an excellent History of Danish Literature; and is the editor of an historical work, entitled *Mnemosyne*, also illustrated with portraits which appears in numbers, and the execution of which does honour to the Danish press.

Brussels.—On the spot where stood the house of the obnoxious Minister, Felix Yan Maanen, which was burnt to the ground by the infuriated populace, a mounment has been erected, bearing the laconic in[illegible]cription, "[illegible]lix Infelix." These are extraordinary times; a[illegible]mong t[illegible] signs of the times, not the [illegible] this burst of irony from [illegible]

[illegible]*ortici*, the performance [illegible]me interdicted [illegible]

ancient style, and richly ornamented The name of the species of quartz of which it is formed, and which is peculiar to Siberia, is *eventurin*. In colour and general appearance, it bears a resemblance to the onyx, but with that peculiar interchange of hue found in the opal. It is the admiration of all who have seen it.

We learn from a German paper, of the present month, that the Baron Humboldt is about to proceed on another voyage to America, with a view to further the objects of science.

The well-known German physician, Matthæi in the course of last summer obtained the prize awarded by the Academy of Berlin for the best essay on the cause and effects of the yellow fever. His reputation is not confined to Germany alone, for he was recently honoured with a gold medal sent him by the King of Sardinia.

A WISE SUGGESTION.—A correspondent of the *Times*, after describing the vigilance of a certain John Brown, a Policeman, in defending the correspondent's mansion; and lamenting that the thieves, notwithstanding the Policeman's activity, got away, "he," Jack Brown to wit "having no fire-arms by which he could detain them," goes on to observe—"As the thieves evidently escaped from the Policeman in consequence of his not having fire-arms *I beg to suggest whether the prejudice* against the men of the Police establishment carrying fire-arms *ought not to be done away.*"—As there are a great many other prejudices equally injurious to the welfare of the community, we beg to suggest whether they ought not to be all done away with together.

STEAM CARRIAGES.—The machinery for arresting the progress of these pleasant and dangerous vehicles, appears to be still extremely deficient. On Wednesday evening, while some men were attempting to take a stone waggon across the Liverpool rail-road, they saw the Meteor coming on at the rate of twenty miles an hour. The watchman made the usual signal to stop the engine; the engineer instantly shut off the steam, and the guards of the different carriages applied the breaks to the wheels; notwithstanding which, the engine came in contract with the waggon, passed over it and was itself thrown off the rail-road.

PRINCELY MOVEMENTS.—A letter from Rotterdam, dated 28th ult., says, Prince Frederick is gone, and no one can tell where he is; and that the Prince of Orange is at the Hague, and no one can tell how he came their. Did he walk over?

FASHIONABLE DISGUISES.—By recent accounts from Lisbon, we learn that Don Miguel seldom makes his appearance in the city, and at those times only as a *gentleman*. The incognito must be impenetrable.—*Morning Herald.*

LORD ADVOCATE JEFFREY.—It forms a novel and peculiar feature in the canvass which this celebrated gentleman has just calculated in the Forfar burghs, that he has every where been received by the people with an enthusiasm of approbation. Candidates on the Government side have for the most part paid about as much attention to the feelings of the community in their *pothering* for votes in that part of the island, as the purchaser of a sugar estate does to the feelings of the negroes that till it: and the community has in turn paid as much attention to theirs. Mr. Jeffrey's progress, on the contrary, has been a progress of triumph, so far as the estimation of the people could make it so: nor has he been altogether unsuccessful with their "cannie" governors. He was entertained at Dundee on Friday last week with a splendour of attendance such as that stirring and wealthy town has seldom displayed. Covers were laid for four hundred persons, and that number actually assembled at dinner. We cannot give Lord Advocate Jeffrey's speech on the occasion; and we regret this the less, that many of his brilliancies necessarily escape from the fingers of a provincial reporter, and that the speech which is given to him in the Scotch newspapers, though good and clever, conveys but a very inadequate idea of the eloquence of one of the best speakers in the island. The sentiments, however, have not suffered; and to these we have much pleasure in adverting. Friday was, we believe, the first time since the Union that a Government officer ventured to state, to a numerous and intelligent assemblage, *wishing to be* his constituents, that his only claim to their suffrages was the estimate they had formed of his public character "for consistency in advocating those liberal and disinterested political principles which he had supported through life unsullied." This is the triumph of the "yellow and blue," in its most enlightened and constant contributor. Nor has any Government officer—we believe we may add, any Government candidate—ever been bold enough to tell the world, that "the Scotch representation in the burgh and in county was a mere *hocus pocus*—that it depended neither on property nor intelligence—that he was prepared to tell these truths loudly and continuously to the Government of which he was a servant—a [illegible]overnment whose only pillars of support, [illegible]e sole claims to indulgence or reception, [illegible]conomy and reform." These, we dare [illegible] are sentiments never before [illegible] man in Ministerial authority [illegible] suffered to be whispered by [illegible]isterial authority in Scotland [illegible]be whispered where any such [illegible] influence. So much for the [illegible]ct! The toasts on the occasion [illegible]sly indicative of the times of [illegible] What is said of "Parliamentary [illegible] three times three, and one cheer [illegible]der the nose of a Lord Advocate? [illegible] of Dame Rae would have [illegible] Then there was "Burgh Reform"—whisper it not to Councillor or Deacon—given by whom? by the *quasi* Provost of Dundee! The rogues, in the excess of their exultation, actually added the "Liberty of the press!" Think of that! And the French Revolution was toasted, and the Belgic Revolution! Mr. Herapath is at a loss to account for the frequent appearance of the Aurora Borealis of late; but how was so much light to exists in the North, with a few flashes of it darting southward?

MATRIMONIAL ADVERTISING.—A laughable affair, arising from an advertisement of this nature, recently published by us, has for the last fortnight afforded much mirth among the youthful circles at Brighton. Our *Herald* of the 11th ult. contained an advertisement headed "Matrimony," in which the advertiser, after stating his views on the subject, proceeds to observe that "as his own means are very limited, he was not anxious to marry a female totally unprovided for, as that would but impoverish each other still more." Epistles, from dames of forty to lasses of sixteen poured in upon the would-be-married swain, but all were rejected; save one couched in coy terms, from a nymph of twenty-two, who described herself to be in possession of something better than 200*l.* a year, with considerable expectations on the exactly demise of an aged grandmother. This was the thing, and letter after letter passed, until the youth became downright enamoured of his fair correspondent, and ardently pressed a meeting. To this an answer was received, that she would by no means consent unless favoured with his real name. It is needless to add that the request was acceded to, and the next post brought a tender epistle, assigning the circular walk withing the railings of the Royal Crescent, as the place of rendezvous: the hour was eight that evening, and the watch word "I don't know you, Sir." Punctual to the hour, our *Lothario*, with the embellishments of a new cloak, &c. was on the spot, and soon a female appeared, and the appoined token introduced him to the object of his fondest wishes. Passing over the unavoidable accompaniments of palpitating hearts and the hundred *et ceteras* usual on these occasions, we bring the gallant suitor to the interesting part of supplicating a kiss, but in suiting the action to the word, the bonnet of his fair *inamorate* fell off, and was accompanied by a thundering "d—n the bonnet!" from the lady. Our hero was struck, and casting down his eyes, beheld before him what before escaped his observation, a pair of huge Wellington boots, in lieu of the delicate sandal or spruce half-boot. A loud horse laugh from some wags in ambush accompanied the *denouement*, and the luckless lover hastened home, completely cured of his *maladie d'amour*.—*Brighton Herald.*

Another step has been taken this week towards asserting the right of the people to govern themselves. The Poles, in vindication of this right, have risen against their oppressors—the Russians—and have for the present chased them from Warsaw. An attempt of this kind has been for some time expected. From the beginning of the 13th up to the close of the 18th century Poland was an independent and powerful kingdom. Owing to it geographical position, it was exposed to the attacks of the Turks; and during the height of their power, it was the bulwark of Christian Europe. In 1683, Sobieski, its King, defeated them under the walls of Vienna, and saved the Austrian Empire, and probably all Europe, from falling under their dominion. The growth and consolidation of the power of Russia began soon after to overshadow it, and it gradually fell into insignificance. It was governed by a proud and venal Aristocracy, and had an elective King. By that form of Government, the neighbouring Powers continually found pretexts to interfere in its domestic concerns, and becoming a prey to civil contentions of Russia Austria, and Prussia partly dismembered it in 1772. Catherine of Russia took that part of the kingdom which remained nominally independent under her protection, and fomented the intrigues which the vain and venal Nobility employed to obtain the Sovereignty. Their bribery and their quarrels afforded the pretext for further injustice; and the three Powers again desembered Poland in 179. Contests, memorable for the carnage and patriotism displayed by the Poles, ensued; they fought for their homes and for liberty, but they were unable to resist the overwhelming armies of Russia; and in 1795 they were finally and completely subjugated. The rest of Europe, then less alieve than now to the principles of liberty, and intensely occupied by the fears or hopes engendered by the French Revolution, did nothing for the Poles but lament their fate, which seemed to be perpetual extinction as an independent nation. When their great and patriotic leader, Kosciusko, was taken prisoner at the battle of Maciciowici, he exclaimed. There is an end to Poland! His followers, however, cherished hopes of its revival, and an ardent hatred against its oppressors. Many of them, headed by Dombrowski, formed a large military body, and called themselves the Polish Nation. They offered their services to France; they were accepted; they gradually swelled their ranks with other exiles, and at length, amounting to 20,000 men, they constituted that Polish Legion which shared in all the victories and glories of the French army, and became, by their valour and their devotion to Buonaparte, known to all Europe. Listening to their request and to the voice of interest, he established a sort of independent dominion for them and their countrymen, which was called the Duchy of Warsaw, and, after the Congress at Vienna, was converted into the Kingdom of Poland. Bearing the same name as the ancient kingdom, it was but a shadow or a mockery of its former greatness—serv[illegible] memory of past times, witho[illegible] the independence or the freed[illegible] enjoyed. The kingdom of [illegible] governed by a Viceroy, and havi[illegible] stitution, was in fact nothing but province of Russia. Of the fifteen mi[illegible] bitants belonging to Poland before the [illegible] berment, the new kingdom numbered scarcely three millions, the rest of the Poles having been parcelled out like so many cattle, under those great drones the Emperors of Russia and Austria and the King of Prussia. With this arrangement the Poles have never been contented, and they waited but the opportunity which is now afforded them by the second French Revolution to assert their rights. We have elswhere given some details of their rising in arms. We regret certainly that they should have commenced it by a project of assassination, and have carried it on by some formal executions; but they only imitated their masters. Few of the Sovereigns of Russia have died a natural death, and they kuow no other means of governing their subjects but by the sword and the gallows. That the gallent Poles may now escape from their dominion, and unite the severed members of their ancient State into one compact body, forming for civilized Europe a barrier against the barbarians of the North, is our wish. We trust too that the people of Europe will aid them in the work of resuscitation; and we are glad to see that the leading members of the French Government have given utterance to opinions favourable to Poland.

ORIGIN OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.—It was no sooner known in London that the Dutch had penetrated beyond the Cape of Good Hope, than the English merchants determined, at all hazards, to keep pace with their rivals. An association was formed in 1599, and a fund raised by subscription, the management of which was intrusted to a committee of fifteen persons; whilst a second application was made, with greater earnestness than before, for the royal sanction upon the Company's proceedings. But Elizabeth, though well inclined to the measure, was deterred from giving to it her countenance, in consequeuce of the treaty then pending between England and Spain. She contented, therefore, herself with referring the memorial to her privy council, which made a favourable report; and in the course of the same year John Mildenhall, a merchant, was sent overland by the route of Constantinople on an embassy to the Great Mogul. It does not appear that this measure, however well intended, produced any favourable results; indeed, the obstructions thrown in the way of the ambassador proved such, that he failed in reaching Agra, or obtaining an interview with the Emperor, till the year 1606; but the mercantile spirit of England was not therefore repressed. On the contrary, fresh applications were made to Elizabeth for that license, without which it was considered hopeless to embark in so gigantic an undertaking; and her own inclinations happening to coincide with the views of the privy council, the boon so earnestly solicited was obtained. On the 13th of December, 1600, the petitioners were erected into a corporation, under the title of "Governors and Gompany of Merchants of London trading to the East Indies." They were vested, by charter, with the power of purchasing lands without any limitation; they were enjoined to commit the direction of their commerce to a governor and twenty-four persons in committee; and the first governor, Sir Thomas Knight, was specially named in the act. Upon the Company, their sons when of age, their apprentices, servants, and factors in India, was conferred, for the space of fifteen years, the privilege of an exclusive trade "into the countries and parts of Asia and Africa, and into and from all the islands, ports, towns and places of Asia, Africa, and America, or any of them, beyond the Cape of Bona Esperanza or the Straits of Magellan, where any traffic may be used, to and from every of them." Such were the feeble commencements of a powsr which now holds sovereign sway over the entire continent of India, with the islands immediately contiguous. Two hundred and fifteen persons, with the Earl of Comberland at their head, composed the company to which this charter was originally granted, and the capital with which they preparted to engage in their novel enterprise, amounted barely to 70,000*l.* devided into shares of fifty pounds each. With this they fitted out a fleet consisting of four ships and a pinnace, which they freighted with cloth, lead, tin cutlery, and glass, adding to the cargo the value of 28,742*l.* in bullion, they committed the whole to the management of Captain James Lancaster. On the 2d of May, 1601, the squadron sailed from Torbay.—*Gleig's History of India.*

The Lord Bishop of Cork died at the Episcopal Palace in Cork last week.

COTTON SPINNERS.—The whole of Messrs. M'Connel's spinners are now out, in consequence of a demand on the part of the women spinners to be paid according to the March list—that is, the same price as the men spinners are paid. The women according to their notice left work, and the Messrs. M'Connel stopped both of their other fractories, in which the men were employed, till the matters in dispute could be accommodated. Nearly whole of Mr. G. Murray's spinners are also out of work. The gross number of persons that have been employed by these two firms, it is said, is nearly 3,000 persons.—*Manchester Times.*

The lady and daughter of the Lord Chancellor are both exceedingly ill.—*Post.*

[redacted]SAPPEARANCE.

[redacted]ders have probably noticed [redacted] and placards offering rewards [redacted]g of a lady who had been in-[redacted]rance under false representations, [redacted]h no further trace could be obtained beyond the fact of her having entered a carriage in the Regent's-park. The lady's name is Macleod: she is most respectably connected, and appears to have been the victim of diabolical conspiracy The following are copies of three anonymous letters which induced her to leave Havre for London on the 9th ult., where she arrived on the 10th, and went to Webb's Hotel, Piccadilly. On the Tuesday following she sent her card to the supposed Mrs. Thompson, at the Brunswick, when it was returned with a message that there was no such person there. She then began to think the whole was a hoax, and determined to return immediately, but finding the steam boat for Boulogne had ceased for the season, she decided upon returning by Southampton, on the morning of Wednesday the 13th, by coach. The letter from Mrs. Macleod to her mother Mrs. Inglis, explains the events which followed up to the period of her supposed detention; and the letter to Mrs. Inglis (No. 4) is apparently from the author of this atrocity.

COPIES OF THREE ANONYMOUS LETTERS, TO "MRS. MACLEOD, OF HARRIS, ST. ADRESSE, HAVRE."

(No. 1.) London, Sept. 22.

Madame, - I do not write this in the usual spirit of anonymous letters; on the contrary, it is in the spirit of kind feeling to you; and, also, that in doing so I shall be discharging what I should consider a duty were I placed in your circumstances. As shortly as I can, then, Madam, I shall relate the following facts, and, in corroboration of my being worthy of credit, I shall afterwards give you a means of finding me out. Your Husband, Mr. Macleod, of Harris, has long carried on a secret intrigue with a young person of considerable personal attractions, this person has gained an ascendancy over his mind, so strong, that claims and merit are overlooked. Were it not that I know that soon this ascendancy is to be tried against you for evil purposes I should never have intruded on you. The moment he gets a situation under Government, or sooner, the intention is to make good his claims on you and your children: then should he not succeed with you to put the latter under the care of Madame Bucy A—, as governess, providing for them so as to support her. I know well how little attention is paid to anonymous intimations, but from my friendship to your father's family, I determine to take the odium, and put you on your guard. I send this by the medium of a respectable merchant in Havre, and through Mr. Chanoine, by a private hand, not wishing to cause you expense Knowing the situation of your family, nothing but friendship leads me to add to your troubles. If I were able to travel so far, I would convince you Madam, of my sincerity and truth; my means of information regarding Mr. Macleod are certain. If I find his views to be portending evil to you, you shall be informed. I am to be in London soon, and, if I can, will come to Havre before your rascally husband. I neither seek secrecy, nor ask for disclosure; pity for your situation is more prevailing than any other feeling, and I truly dread the consequence of his visit to your peaceable dwelling.

Your friend, M. A. C.

(No. 2.)

Brunswick Hotel, Sept. 27.

Madam,— I before intruded upon you, but not I assure you in the spirit of an annonymous letter-writer; as I suppose my correspondent took proper means of forwarding the letters, I need hardly repeat their contents; but having, unfortunately, been enabled to detect a great body of proof in support of my first assertions, i. e, the intrigue carried secretly on between your husband, Mr. Macleod, of Harris, and the young woman in question, I almost feel it a duty to you, Madam, and to your family, to take the means of acquainting you with these further particulars. Lucy A——, the girl, is now about 22, and born of respectable parents; but alas! for the last three years she has disgraced herself and family, by her connexion with your husband. Were it not that I am in possession of his letters to the woman, with the determination of annoying you and your family, he says, by getting your children away and putting them under the charge of this woman, I should not have intruded or disturbed your tranquillity. I should hardly hesitate to disclose my name and rank in society, were I to see you, but you are not personally acquainted with me, and it is too delicate an affair for me personally to appear in. Should you, however, madam, be by any chance in London, and that I could have an hour's conversation with you, I would end your doubts, and at least convince you that my motives are friendly to you. I would deliver, or at least show, those letters, sufficient to prove the truth of my assertions. That he intends coming to Havre de Grace, I know, but do not believe he has yet fixed the time of his visit. If you think it of consequence sufficient to attend to, I have determined to do this, i. e. to write to you again in a few days; this will unfold more than you are aware of. If you wish to see me, I will be at the Brunswick hotel, Jermyn-street, from the 10th to the 14th of October, from 10 to 12 in the morning. By handing your card enclosed to me, and addressed "Mrs. Thompson," I shall wait upon you with satisfaction. My husband, an eminent lawyer, is in the knowledge of my communications to you, this being my third letter. I repeat, Madam, that my motives are good. I have no more to disclose upon paper than is contained in the two former letters; at least, I cannot resolve to do it at present. After the 14th of next month I leave London, and beg to observe, that I will not answer any letter, at least for some months, if ever. I need not say that the name given is not my real one. The letters were procured for me by the treachery of a servant and the one apparently the most important, is his extreme urgency for secrecy, dreading your exposing him, and thereby dedriving him of the right to the persons of your children, which would be certainly taken from him were all known.—I beg, Madam, to remain with sincere esteem end respect for you and your amiable and respectable family.

ANNE THOMSON.

Annonymous.

This also comes by a private individual a person connected with Messrs. Lafitte and Co. Paris, and he having connexions in Havre, passes through that town.

(No. 3.) Brunswick Hotel, Oct. 1830.

Madam,—After deliberations, and by the advice of one more experienced than myself, I regret to say that I cannot trust by post either the letters I now have, or any certain information. I will still be, as before stated, at the hotel the days and hours mentioned. Personal communications in an affair so important to you, and of consequence to me, will, I think be satisfactory to both. It remains for you to decide, Madam, and in so far as I shall have it in my power to do you essential service, so far I rely on your not compromising me afterwards. Whatever you decide on, I feel my conscience cleared in having thus warned you, and as much in favour of the unhappy young woman's destiny as of yours and your children.

ANNE THOMPSON.

From the 9th to the 14th of October, Brunswick Hotel.

I think, according to my latest information, a very few days may bring Mr. Macleod to Havre-de Grace

FROM MRS. MACLEOD TO MRS. INGLIS, AND RECEIVED BY HER ALONG WITH THE ANONYMOUS LETTER, MARKED NO. 4.

[It appears the following was written by Mrs. Macleod, as a sort of memorandum for herself, which afterwards, from want of time, she was obliged to send off as a letter.]

(No. 1.) Wednesday Evening.

Where is all this to end? I must now write down in earnest. This last night in London or rather the not going of the Boulogne steamboat, has been a God-send, or the contrary. Went up to the coach-office to take my place, then to the Brunswick, when, inquiring about Mrs. Thompson, a servant pushed a note into my hand; it was written exatly as before, and said, "Today, at half-past 11, meet me in the Regent's- park; I am in a blue carriage Anne Thompson." I began to be frightened, but of course resolved to meet this woman: had to dress again, and went. I was soon stopped by a servant in green and red livery, and afterwards a lady, very well dressed, stepped out of the carriage, and said, that not having met me on the Monday, she did not return on Tuesday, but sent her servant in case there had been a chance of my calling, or sending my name; that she was in perfect despair when she found I had sent on Tuesday, and that by the time she came, I had left Webb's; that, just as a last rescource, she sent her servant with a note. I cannot write every thing, only the outlines of her story to me:—First, she is a Mrs. Pearse; was a Scotch woman of the name of Maxwell, and knows you perfectly; is about 40; very good-looking, and rather well-dressed; for, the better to make her commuications, she asked me to drive with her, and I did so. She has a very neat plain blue carriage lined with crimson; and her appearance and manners, particularly on speaking to her, indicate great respestability. Her husband is a solicitor, and, according to her account, an eminent one. They live in the city, in Lombard-street. But to continue: the reason, she could not send the letters is, that they are not now in her possession, Mr. Pearse having made her deposit them with another solicitor, of the name of Jones, who lives in Crosby-square. To me all these places were perfect wildernesses; and I said to her, "Madam, I am obliged to you for the concern you take in my affairs, (i.e.) if your motive is good; but I must first see the letters before I can believe any thing so evil of Mr. Macleod. She said I was perfectly right, that I could only judge from very strong proofs. I showed her my last letter; she seemed astonished, and asked me if she might show it to Mr. Pearse, after I had been introduced to him, who, she says, will give me all the advice and assistance in his power. The woman's name is Anderson, and of Leith. The girl was brought up as a governess by her father and mother: the latter of whom is a very respectable woman, but the father not so much so; and that he had heard-since her last letter, that he had been informed by his daughter of the loss of her letters, and was determined on making a noise about them. I must try to detail plainly, but all other particulaes must be left till we meet. I only put down the important facts, and bless my stars, you are not expecting me to-day. She says from Mr. Pearse also, she understands that Harris has left Edinburgh. I will believe nothing but the letters, though it is hard to disbelieve things which appear so true, and it is only a suspecting woman like me that could disbelieve. By the time we came to her house, Mr. Pearse was out and not to return till evening. She requested me to stay with her that night. Her house is rich and handsome, but in a curious place. I said, no; but if she would help me to get a lodging for one night I should be obliged to her; she has done so, and I am in a very neat, quiet room, and bedroom. It is now four o'clock—waiting for Mr. Pearse. Wednesday night,—I have seen Mr. Pearse, and we go to-morrow to see Jones, and unfortunately Anderson is with him, but Mr. Pearse says he will be easily managed. I shall yet be with you on Saturday with the letters. This makes up for every thing but the horrible expense. I had got very clear, and not expensive till this morning. I am going to bed, and really require to write what occurs, as I am not at all so clear in the head as I should be. Mrs. Pearse is very kind indeed; she regrets much that you are not with me. I do, but the expense is too much. I must act for the best. I cannot do any thing but pant for the letters. Mr. Pearse says, as I know, that anonymous letters would be laughed at as proofs, and that Harris has so much the good word of the world, that nothing less than such letters could be believed. There are four. Thursday.—Well, I have seen the letters, —good God! how is it possible to fancy such; and what is more, I must send this in the shape of a letter, in case I am detained too late, for Southampton. Mrs. Pearse goes on Saturday, via Dover, and if I am too late, is to take me. I am horribly perplexed, and scenes have passed before me which seem like fairy tales, and nobody could believe. The whole is true, and more than true; but should this arrive before me, do not quarrel with Harris, for the sake of these devoted and unfortunate children. Letters dated Harris, Inverness, and the last two no date: two from Harris. Anderson is an old sturdy brute. I went to the solicitor's, and with Mr. and Mrs. Pearse. He said I must only read them, and I must pay him for the perusal. Good God! I became too much bewildered. Mr. Pearse was enraged beyond measure. It was settled for me. I read and compared them. I requested at least to take a copy. No. He will let me know to-morrow what the bargain is to be. I thank heaven I have enough to satisfy him; but have I a right to squander the subsistence of my children? Your's Oh, for advice. Thank heaven that these people are friendly and good advisers, else I do not know what I should do. They are as anxious as I can be for me to get the letters. I try to be a little clear, and to-morrow decides my fate. The letters I will have. I am going out with Mrs. Pearse to dissipate my head. Hope the best. Tell the children to behave well. I sent via the F. O. all I had before written; but this by Mr. Lefeune, in case the F. O. detain the letters. Your's most affectionately,

RICHMOND.

FROM MRS. MACLEOD "TO MRS. INGLIS, ST. ADDRESSE," AND RECEIVED WITH THE PRECEDING, NO. 1.

(No. 2.) Lombard-street.

To tell you what has passed since I last wrote, is almost quite impossible, and I can now only trust to Mrs. Pearse's kindness to give the real state of things; they either I mean (Anderson), burn the letters, thereby depriving me of the clearest proofs, or I will pay a sum which I must not even write down—, yes I will 300*l*.: Mrs. Pearse will hardly advise me; she says, I alone can judge in such circumstances. I was allowed three hours for reflection; I have the certainty of losing my children; have spent loads of money; I never, so help me God, can see Harris again; his low and horrid meanness; his hypocrisy; and I have not a penny to clear myself of him, and my head has been turning. I have really spent years of burning misery since my last. Mrs. Pearse has tried to get him down—has reasoned with him—has offered him, by my advice, 50*l*. down—has said I would procure money if he let me write to my friends. No,—the moment I wrote, or stir to go home, to do any thing, he will burn the letters. Mrs. Pearse is coming soon, I must trust somewhat to her; perhaps give up all, and come home, but to lose the children—for ever! Mr. Pearse says he cannot come forward, for me, without the proof. Jones appears to act for that Anderson. Oh that I could work, or do any thing, I would be better if came to a decision. I cannot tell you my state just now. I am writing as if I could get an answer. My hours are worn over, and I will have the letters. I have also spent the whole day in looking over and attending to advertisements. There are more respectable ways of getting money than I thought. I am stung to the soul by Harris's villainy; I am also in despair at the money spent, for Mr. Pearse gave Anderson more than I thought for the reading of the letters. Mrs. Pearse is to do this,—to go to Havre, and see you (Mr. Jones and Anderson not suspecting her), and tell you what I have now to do. Oh! for God's sake, keep the children, and let me hear by this friend, for such I must ever consider her, that you do not think it madness. My resolution is taken. One year passed, must make up the 300*l*. by January, 1832. Then, then, I grieve for you more than for myself. When better able to write, I [redacted] can say no more. I am driven on—on—[redacted]cursed fatality; but I am composed [redacted] when this is sent.

10 o'C[redacted]

I have remembered, thank [redacted] that, my signature may be wa[redacted] and at St. Adresse, Mr. Pearse [redacted] signed, that if I am ill I am to [redacted] return, and the letters burned. [redacted] but the contrary.

(No, 4.)

ANNOYMOUS.—ADDRESSED TO MRS. INGLIS WITHOUT DATE.

You receive along with this a letter from your daughter;—give me credit for being a good manœuvrer. I have worked upon her in such a way I hardly ever expected to do, and here are the consequences: A ray of compassion sometimes touched me when I saw her horror; and now, for several reasons, I unfold to you that it is all a stratagem. That I was first influenced by private pique against Mrs. Macleod,—that I intended to set her more at variance with her husband, and by getting her to London and making up stories upon half facts, lead to a total quarrel, and consequently deprive her of her children. I had always the intention to try and make [redacted]ney, and by making Mr. Jones ask 300*l* for th[redacted]s, secure the money for myself. Pearse, J[redacted]derson, Maxwell, are forged names, o[redacted]me of th[redacted] *alias's* I have assu[redacted] be sure, never in[redacted] France; I have had [redacted] and expense, but nothing else would satisfy my vengeance. I have a knack of getting hands fac-similed. Mr. Macleod's last letter was of great use. I principally bewildered Mrs. Macleod by streets and lanes, and lawyers' terms, and solicitors, and well-nigh turned her head. If you had come with her I should have acted differently, but with equal security. She now thinks she is acting for the best, and has recovered her head a little—she shall not be undeceived till I get the money, which she, from being determined upon, has no fear of accomplishing. I have her promissory note, and if you leave her alone she shall be left in peace; if I find a stir making, except an explanation to particular friends, beware of my power: I will astound her and her respectable employer with anonymous letters, till she considers herself an outcast on the earth, and she never can hold up her head again. If, on the contrary, you act prudently, for I am quite satisfied with my revenge, she shall rest in peace. I worked upon her with the utmost caution; principally I saw her fear of meeting Mr. Macleod—making a public quarrel—ruining her children, by the certainty (I told her) of their being in Mr. Macleod's power. It has, I again add, caused me much trouble and expense, beyond what I expected, for my carriage, horses, hire of livery servants, &c. My good motive is, that these little children be not deprived of a home; also that it is needless to quarrel with Mr. M. and show you the uselessness of competing with me about the trick and skill and experienced swindling. be prudent; I know your Scotch friends. I can defy the police, were the head of it Vidoq. Be satisfied in Mrs Macleod [redacted] because if ill I shall send her home, she [redacted] use; be satisfied then with the fact th[redacted] tranquil, because she thinks she is doing [redacted] duty, and the letters entrusted to me she thinks you will get weekly: be satisfied that in explaining the plot, I allow you the power of retaining the children; she shall think her letters reach you some may, were the noise blown over. Last of all, aware of my power over her, and of my malice, lest I should lose my money so hardly earned.

It is not the first time I have revenged myself on members of your family; to those who remain I have no grudge; I purposely avoided seeing Mrs. Macleod at an hotel, but I had nearly lost her the day she left Webb's when she again threw herself into my power

I copy the address of her letters; no need now to send over Mr. Pearse with letters, to be put in a few days after one another.

BEWARE!!!

On the receipt of these letters Mrs. Inglis hastened to London in quest of her daughter, and Mr. Macleod, whose conduct has been so falsely represented, has joined in the search, in a state of mind bordering on distraction. Sir Richard Birnie and the Lord Mayor have been applied to for assistance, but notwithstanding the exertions of the police of the metropolis, the place of Mrs. Macleod's detention has not been discovered.

An individual highly connected, and possessing considerable wealth, is at present the object of suspicion; and the husband has left town, armed with the requisite authority to recover the person of his wife, should his suspicions prove well founded. In consequence of an anonymous letter, the premises of a mercantile gentleman, in the neighbourhood of Cornhill, with whom Mr. Macleod had a serious difference, were very diligently searched. A lady, answering the description of Mrs. Macleod, had been seen to frequent the premises, but nothing to attach suspicion in that quarter resulted from the search. It is a curious part of the history, that there are such persons as the Mr. and Mrs. Pearse, of Lombard-street, and Mr. Jones, of Crosby-square, mentioned in the letters, but they are utter strangers to the whole business. Mrs. Macleod is represented as a lady of great personal attractions. If the carriage and liveries alluded to were really hired for the purpose, and did not belong to the master-conspirator [redacted] this dark affair, the publicity [redacted]iven through [redacted] circulation may be the [redacted] ward information, as [redacted] case, be known to [redacted] employ of the pr[redacted]

On WEDNESDAY Next, the 25th May, FRITH BOMANJEE & CO. will sell by public Auction, saddlery and Harness, Blue Woollens, Table Cuttlery, Morocco Skins, Long Cloths, Household Furniture, Ladies sattin Shoes, and a great variety of other articles.

At Noon a powerful Grey Horse 14-3, 7 years old, fit for any work, and any Carriages or Horses that may offer.

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ENGLISH GREY HOUNDS.

A BRACE of the above from the Duke of Gordon's Kennel, are for sale on board the Runnymede, where application respecting them may be made, or to Messrs. FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO.

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FOR Sale, at Messrs. FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO'S. a few copies of a Pamphlet entitled "an Inquiry into the alledged Proneness to litigation of the Natives of India, with suggestions for amending some parts of the Judicial system of British India," by the author of "An Inquiry into the causes of the long continued stationary condition of India, &c." Price 2 Rs.

They have also for sale, a few additional copies of the last mentioned publication, price 3 Rupees. The East India Directory for 1831, Rs. 10. The Court Caenderand Court Guide 1831,---Sporting Malgazine for December, the Army List for Jan. last, Johnson's and Walker's Dictionaries, Hannah Moore's works, correspondence of Sir Thos. Munro, and various other interesting works.

Nesbit Lane, 18*th May*, 1831.

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SALE by public Auction.—A few Cases of damaged Mulls, will be sold on Wednesday next the 25th, Instant on account of those concerned, by FRITH, BOMANJEE and CO.

Fort, May 21*st*, 1831. [329]

TO BE SOLD by Public Auction, on Tuesday next, 24th current, by BECK AND CO. if not previously disposed of, the undermentioned Vehicles built by an eminent Coach maker in Calcutta, viz. a handsome and commodious palanquin carriage painted green picked out black, glazed and venetianed, and having a Double roof and lamps complete.

A substantial and fashionable Stanhope, painted maroon picked out black, runs on a patent axle with hood, apron, &c. A very neat and strong half pannelled Buggy, painted green picked out black, having a hood, apron, Lamps, &c. complete.

Forbes Street, 21*st May*, 1831. [328]

SALE by auction, BECK and CO. On Tuesday next 24 inst. will hold their usual public sale, and dispose of chiefly without limit, the following assortment of goods, vizt. 50 Europe Cotton Umbrellas, 50 pieces of Madras Chintzes, Bussorah and Cambay Carpets of various patterns and sizes, the remains of an Invoice of piece goods, comprising Long Cloths, Madapollams, Sensa and Sheeting Cloth, Europe Towels and Table Cloths, French Cambric and Cimbric Pocket Handkerchiefs, Gown Pieces in variety, fine Bengal Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs large and small, Shawls of sorts, and 30 pairs of soft Whitney Blankets, 50,000 of Europe Quills, Morocco Skins of colors, 12 doz. Cannisters of Sporting Gunpowder, a variety of cut and plan Glass Ware, Sundry Jewellery, 10 Quarter Casks of Lisbon Wine, the remainder of a batch of Hodgson's Beer in quarts and pints, both meriting notice, a small quantity of good Champaigne, Noyeau, Brandy, &c. Cochin Candles, Foolscap and Letter Paper, 40 Boxes of real Manilla Segars, a second hand Buggy without limit, sundry useful Household Furnitnre, and at 1 P. M. several Saddle and draught Horses.

Forbes Street, 21 *May*, 1831.

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BECK AND CO. Have lately had their stock of commission Goods augmented by the following assortment of articles, viz. Smyth's and Bristow's Lavender Water, packages of Soda Powders large and small, Epsom Salts, Windsor and other scented Soap, excellent Sponge in large pieces, Birds of Paradise Plumes, a few highly meriting attention, fine Grass Cloth plain and flowered Blue and Green Curtain Gauze, Dress and Riding Gloves, a small quantity of coloured Wall Papers, single and double branch Plated Wall Shades, Glass bottomed Globe Lamps of sizes, 2 pairs of very elegant six and eight light Chandeliers, handsome pier Glasses of sizes, a capital [illegible] Bengal built Buggy, painted

TO BE LET.—Two Bungalows situated one at Kavel near the well and the other near the Great Church out of the Fort, belonging to Mr. Nicholao de Vida, for particulars enquire of Mr. Francisco de Ramos.

[325] *Bombay*, 20*th May*, 1831.

TO BE LET, that commodious and airy House, next to General Jones's Bungalow, in Colabah, and lately occupied by E. C. Morgan, Esq. together with the Stables, Coach House and other out offices. Apply to Bomanjee Bazonjee in Church Gate Street. [314]

TO BE LET, a commodious and airy upper roomed new House, situated at or near Mazagon, behind the residence of Mr. Elliot, which is under painting, &c. and will be ready for occupation on or before 10th June next. For further particulars enquire of Hormusjee Cursetjee, Shroff, in the Fort. [307]

TO BE LET.—The Upper Roomed and Cool House, situated without the Fort on Baboola's Tank, lately occupied by Mr. Oakes, to be entered in immediately.

Ditto, Ditto, within the Fort, attached to the General Paymaster's Office, to be entered in immediately.

Ditto, Ditto, on Bombay Green. For further particulars,

Apply to DADABHOY PESTONJEE at fort.

Bombay, 21*st May*, 1831. [336]

MADEIRA WINE. For Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. Forbes and Co. a few whole and half Pipes of London Particular and London Market Madeira, from Messrs. R. Symonds and Co. per Circassian in Juue 1830, at the following. low prices, vizt.

London Particular, Rs. 450 per Pipe, and Rs 225 per Hhd. Ditto Market, Rs. 300 per Pipe.

[309] *Bombay*, 18*th May*, 1831.

SECOND CALCUTTA GOVERNMENT LOTTERY OF 1831.

TICKETS in the above Lottery are for Sale at the Office of Messrs, Beckwith and CO. at Rs. 150 Each. cash.

May 20*th* 1831. [333]

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE ORIENTAL SPORTING MAGAZINE, No. XII. CONTENTS ORIGINAL.—1. Bear Fighting. 2. —Wildfowl Shooting.—3. Race course Query.—4. Hubbeeb ul Hissan on the diseases of Horses and their Remedies.—5. Meerut Races.—6. First Ahmedabad meeting over a new course.—7. Wood cocks in India.—8. Nimrod in the East to the Editor of the O. S. M.—9. *Song* "Follow, Follow."—10. Hog Hunting near Poona.—11. The Indian Badger, (*with a lithographed sketch*)—12. Performances of Sackcloth.—13. The Steeple Chase. -14. Kurnaul Races.—15. A. Pongo Picnic.—16. *Song*, "Oh! we will run through pleasure's round."—17. Stable Tricks.—18. The Bison—19. *Song*, "I know where the Nectars of Earth are bright."---20. Witness to the. Editor---21. Arsenic, a medicine for horses SELECTIONS.- 22. Hunting.—23. Celebrated Race Horses.—24 On the Foot of the Horse and Shoeing.—25. Of the vicious Habits and Propensities of Horses. —RACING CALENDAR, &c. &c.

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FOR SALE. At the Courier Office.

Bombay Calendars for 1831,	1	0	0
Indian Calendars for 1831,.....	2	2	0
Blank Powers of Attorney,.....	0	2	0
Ditto Interest Bonds,.....	0	2	0
Do. Policies,.....	1	0	0
Do. Bills of Lading, per set,.....	0	2	0
Do. Respondentia Bonds,.....	0	2	0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set,....	0	2	0
Plans of the Island,.....	1	0	0
Traveller's Itinerary,.....	5	0	0
Insolvent Debtors' Act,.....	3	0	0

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed on moderate terms. [339]

SPEEDILY WILL BE PUBLISHED.

THE Quarterly Army List, corrected to the end of April.

PRICE Rs. 3.

[335]

Freight for Opium.

THE well known Barque JAMESINA, of 393 Tons Burthen, Captain HECTOR, will sail for Lintin on the 25th Instant. For particulars enquire of Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO. [343]

For Freight and Passage to London
Freight to China as ancouragement may offer.

The fine Ship DUKE OF [illegible]ROXBURGH, 500 tons, Thos. [illegible]mmander. Has very su[illegible]and is well known [illegible]ler. This Vessel [illegible] and carries a [illegible]NNER

Passage to London.

THE well known Ship CHARLES KERR, 500 tons, John Brodie, Commander, is expected here daily, and will have immediate dispatch. This ship carries a Surgeon.

For plans and particulars apply at the office of Messrs. ADAM SKINNER &. CO.

[314] *Bombay*, 21*st May*, 1831.

For Freight or Charter.

THE BRIG JANE YOUNG, of 250 tons, was to leave England on the 18th Decr. and may be daily expected

Apply to Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

[340] *Bombay*, 21*st May*, 1831.

For Passage to Scotland.

The Bombay built Ship CLAIRMONT, Captain Kinchard, will sail for the Clyde on or before the 29th instant

This Ship has good poop accommodation for passengers, plans of which may be seen at the office of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co

[342] *Bombay*, 21*st May*, 1831.

For Charter or Freight to Madras and the Eastward touching at Pondicherry or to the Mauritius.

THE Barque SHAH BYRAMGORE, apply to Captain DUVIRYN, or to JEEJEEBHOY DADABHOY at his Office. [321]

The FLYING FISH, Captain Gardner, is offered for FREIGHT or CHARTER.

Her recommendations are a dry hold, quick dispatch and warlike equipment. A fine new copper fastened GIG of 25 feet is on board for Sale. Apply to the Captain or Supercargo on board, or at Messrs. REMINGTON and CO.

21*st May*, 1831.

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GENERAL ORDERS.

BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 12*th May*, 1831.

No. 194. The following temporary arrangement is confirmed.

Lieut. V. F. Kennett of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General to the Northern Division of the Army, from the 13th December 1830, to the 16th January last.

Bombay Castle, 14*th May*, 1831.

No. 195. Serjeant Augustus William Elliott, of the Regiment of Artillery, is allowed his discharge from the service on paying the regulated sum of £ (80) eighty or Rupees (711 0 44) seven hundred and eleven and forty four reas, into the Treasury of the Military Pay Master at the Presidency, with permission to remain in India, subject to the confirmation of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.

No. 196. The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, has been pleased by a Resolution in the Marine Department, to direct, that Assistant Surgeon F. Brickwell, be placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy for Marine duty.

No. 197. The following temporary arrangemen is confirmed.

Captain D. W. Shaw, of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry, to assume the Command of the Troops at Hursole, from the 22d ultimo, during the absence of Major Crozier on duty, or until the arrival of Lieutenant Colonel T. Burford, who stands appointed to that Command.

Bombay Castle, 16*th May*, 1831.

No. 198. Subedar Dhurmajee Casseed, of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to the Command of the Hill Fort of Ryghur with the rank of Killedar from the 7th ultimo, vice Bhiccajee Jadow deceased.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
C. NORRIS,
Chief Secretary.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT
REVENUE.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Bombay Castle, 16*th May*, 1831.

Mr. H. P. Malet, to be Assistant to the Junior Principal Collector of Poona.

Mr. W. E. Frere, to be Assistant to the Principal Collector of Surat.

Mr. A. Campbell, Do. Do.

Bombay Castle, 19*th May*, 1831.

Mr. Henry Young, Junior, to be Assistant to the Collector of Sea Customs in Guzerat.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
MINUTES OF COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 18*th May*, 1831.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, has received a report from the Committee appointed to examine the Junior Servants in the Oriental languages, that the undermentioned Gentlemen have attained a proficiency in the Hindoostanee language, which qualifies them for official employment.

Mr. Henry Young, who arrived in India on the 20th November, 1830.

Mr. W. E. Frere, do. do. 5th June, 1830.

Mr. Adam Campbell, do. do. 20th November, 1830.

Mr. H. P. Malet, do. do. 2d December, 1829.

His Lordship in Council has much pleasure on expressing his satisfaction at Mr. Young's having passed a very creditable examination, and exhibited a considerable acquaintance with the Hindoostanee language.

Published by Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
JOHN BAX,
Sec. to Gov.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TONTINES.

To the Editor of the Courier.

SIR,

The facts stated in the two letters which appeared in the Courier of the 7th and 14th Instant subscribed a "Ruined Sub." and a "Ruined Captain" afford a melancholy confirmation of the truth of the arguments levelled against Tontines in several letters which appe[illegible]ar-

[illegible]ed in the Bomba[illegible] years ago, upon the[illegible] Prospectus at this Pres[illegible]

Being a plain unlette[illegible] and finding the "money c[illegible] these "hard and piping times [illegible] strongly inclined myself, to take [illegible] two in the Tontine which has stirred up the bile of your two correspondents, in full confidence, poor simple soul that I am, that by so doing, I should in the course of four or five years, to a certainty, at least *double* or *treble* the two or three thousand Rupees I have scraped together!! Fortunately for me however, on communicating my intentions to a friend rather more sagacious than myself, he recommended the letters I have adverted to, to my perusal, and I very soon made up my mind to have nothing to say to Tontines, except in the capacity of "*Secretary*" to one!!

Really Mr. Editor, it would be doing a very great service to the public, if some of these said letters were republished, every time such impudent barefaced attempts were made to gull and pick people's pockets, the more so, as the greatest sufferers by them, are always those who can least afford to lose, being for the most part, persons who like myself, have by dint of great frugality and in a long course of years, managed to lay by a trifle out of their pittance of salaries, and who impatient of the tardy rate of accumulation in these times of low interest, and deceived by the plausible promises held out in these delusive schemes; are tempted to become subscribers to them, and thus lose in a moment perhaps, to themselves and families, the hard earned gains of years!!

I am, Mr. Editor,
ANANTI-TONTINIST.

18*th May*, 1831.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

MR. EDITOR.

Observing by a Post office advertisement, that Letters "not exceeding half a Tola weight" are to be in future charged half the rate of a single letter, I conceive it would only be necessary to bring the subject to the notice of Government, in order that the same rate might be charged for Newspapers. I do not think it would eventually prove a loss to the Post office, as the circulation would increase, for many a poor Sub. in these hard times, would become a Subscriber to your paper were he not deterred by the present heavy postage. The Courier has proved a source of much enjoyment to me at a lonely outpost, being almost the only means I had of knowing what was going on in the world, and I have been on the eve of denying myself the gratification, when the monthly post ge Bill arrived, for I assure you, as times go, the saving of a few Rupees monthly, is not to be sneezed at—I trust to your good office in giving this a place in your Columns, as it will benefit you, as well as your Subscriber.

A POOR OLD SUB.

Jungles, 11*th May*, 1831.

RACKET COURT.

"Molliter austerum studio fallente laborem."
HOR.

MR. EDITOR,

It was with extreme regret I observed in your Paper of Saturday last, an Advertisement, which appears to indicate a speedy finale to nearly the only place of public amusement in Bombay. I need hardly say I allude to the Racket Court and Billiard Rooms, well known I believe to every body, which are about to be sold, for want it seems, of Subscribers.

In the hope that it may not yet be too late to prevent the *Stigma* the occurence of such an *untoward* event will undoubtedly fix on the European Inhabitants of this Presidency, I avail myself of the medium of your Paper, to state circumstances connected with the subject, which may, it is hoped, have a tendency to avert the impending calamity. First then the public ought to know that it actually cost no less than 40,000 Rupees to build and fit up the Billiard Rooms and Racket Court, though it is more than probable they would not sell for *one third* that amount, and though a dozen additional Subscribers besides those who now subscribe at Ten Rupees a month each, the present rate of subscription, would be amply sufficient to support the Establishment, which it is perfectly evident, if once given up and abandoned, can never be replaced, however required, at a thousand fold such a trifling outlay.

It should be borne in mind also, that little or no difficulty attends becoming a subscriber, any Gentleman proposed by a proprietor, being eligible.

There is indeed, something strangely anomalous in the apathetic indifference which can passively permit such a noble institution established at so considerable an expense to be turned, as I understand is in the contemplation of *some*, into a *Cotton Warehouse!!*

I shall conclude by strongly advising those who could for a moment entertain such a *sacrilegious* design, and who, probably "Lords of Wantonness and ease" "whom slumber sooths not, pleasure cannot please," consider the fatigues of a Palanquin, and the exertions of a carriage Ride, sufficient passports to the enjoyment of health and vigor, to remember and to *follow* the exhortation of the Philosopher,

——— Non in caro Nidore voluptas
Summa, sed in teipso est; Tu pulmentaria quære
Sudando.

OFELLUS.

Bombay, 20*th May*, 1831.

[illegible]ED.

[illegible]s Kerr, Henry [illegible], and Red Rover, [illegible]S SHIPS.—*Marquis* [illegible]rom the Downs on the [illegible]*he of Sussex* and *General* [illegible]ED. *Hythe* and *Herefordshire*, [illegible]h March.

HIGH WATER TABLE,—MAY 21ST, 1831.

Saturday	0 08
Sunday	9 00
Monday	9 44
Tuesday	10 24
Wednesday	10 59
Thursday	11 36
Friday	0 10

EXCHANGE.

On London 6 months sight at 1 | 9

Calcutta 30 days 105	B'y Rs. per 100			Sicca Rupees
Madras 30 days 101	B'y Rs. per 100		Madras	Do.
Remittable Loan 142	B'y Rs. per 100		Sicca	Do.
1822 3 per Cent 105¼	Do.	Do.		Do
1825 6 per Cent 112	Do.	Do.		Do.
1829 | 30 5 per Cent 110	Do.	Do.		Do.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are sorry that we cannot comply with NO FLATTERER'S *request.* WINKEY *is more adapted for the Sporting Magazine than the Courier. We must decline publishing* POSHEEDAH PROTECTOR'S *letter would only be read by the person against whom it is levelled, and as it is of no interest to any body else we must decline publishing it. A fair complexioned Officer of the Madras army will not at all do. The letter of a Layman &c. &c. is too sermonising for our columns.*

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1831.

Some particulars have reached us of the late unfortunate rencontre at Deesa, between Mr. Turner and Mr. Du Pre of the Cavalry, which has terminated so fatally for the former, but, we think it improper to say any thing more upon the subject, until the conclusion of the enquiry which we understand will take place respecting the transaction.

We observe by the Bengal Hurkaru, that some doubts are entertained whether Major Stewart, the present Resident at Hyderabad, is the individual appointed as ambassador to Persia. We are enabled to state that letters have been received from him, announcing the fact, and adding, that he may be expected here on his way to Persia, in the course of October next.

We have received Bengal papers of the 4th, and Madras of the 8th inst. From the former we have made the following extracts relating to the late order from Lisbon, prohibiting the residence of foreign merchants at Macao. The measure, which is one of the most odious description, is worthy of the Government from which it emanates, and makes us appreciate, at this distance, the nature of Don Miguel's authority, which having already caused unequalled ruin and misery at home, is now exerting its baneful influence in the most distant possession of Portugal.

MACAO.---The President and Select Committee having had formal intimation made to them by His Excellency the Portugese Government of Macao that he had received orders from the existing Government of Portugal to prohibit the future residence of all individual foreign (including British) merchants, who have not the previous sanction of the court of Lisbon, in Macao, have lost no time in communicating this information to his Excellency the Governor General in India, as well as to the authorities in England. They deem it at the same time desirable that the existence of these orders should be as generally known as possible, among the British community in China, as they have been further given to understand that the suspension of the immediate execution of the orders in question has only been in consequence of their interposition.

By order of the President and Select Committe
H. H. LINDSAY, (Secretary)
British Factory, Macao, 14th Feb. 1831.

It will be seen from the above announcement that it is not alone against Chinese maltreatment, that the Select Committee are called on to extend their protection to British subjects. At the moment when the Chinese are issuing mandates against foreigners having their families with them at Canton and insisting upon their remaining at Macao, the Portuguese Governor of this settlement chooses to say that they shall not reside there without leave first obtained from Lisbon. What then must a foreign merchant do with his family—excluded from Canton by Chinese jealously and caprice, and from Macao by a Governor acting in the name of the most ancient and faithful ally of the British nation, in whose defence so much British blood has been spilt, and so much British gold expended.

We had heard of this interdict some months ago, but having been, at the same time, assured by the highest authority, that the Governor was acting on a misconception of an order from Lisbon, and as the Portuguese community, generally, appeared to be of the same opinion, we were in hopes the subject would be allowed to drop. We are, however, now informed that such an order from the Court of Lisbon does really exist, and that the Governor considers himself as not at liberty to disobey it.

Not to speak of the common rights of hospitality due from one Christain nation to another, we think it may be argued that British subjects are entitled by treaty to the privilege of residing in Macao. By the second article of the treaty of 1810, between Great Britain and Portugal "there shall be reciprocal liberty of commerce and navigation between the respective subjects of the two high contracting parties. They may trade, travel, sojourn, or establish themselves, in all the territories and dominions of either,"

By the sixth article of the same treaty, it is declared that "neither of the high contracting parties shall grant any favor or prvilege in matters of commerce and navigation to the subjects of any other state trading within the ports and seas of Asia, which shall not be also granted *quam proxime*, on the same terms to the subjects of the other contracting party."

The Spaniards having the privilege of trading at Macao it follows that British subjects are also entitled to this, as far it is in the power of the Portuguese to grant it. Admittance to British ships they cannot grant, because Chinese regulations admit none but Portuguese and Spanish vessels. This single exception cannot however be a sufficient reason for invalidating every other privilege contemplated in the Treaty; more especially as by the same Chinese regulations which give access to Spanish vessels, British subjects are not only permitted, but ladies are even commanded to reside at Macao.

Whether therefore it be deemed a Chinese or a Portuguese settlement, or (as in nearer the truth) a sort of anomalous mixture of both, we know of no one principal to justify the mandate said to have come from the Court of Lisbon; which will be considered still more extraordinary when we add that in the year 1823, foreigners were invited by the then ruling administration (of which the present Governor was a member) to transact their Opuim business at Macao, on an unsolicited pledge of hospitality and the utmost freedom of trade—of which many, both then and since, have availed themselves to a great extent. And it is well known that the investiture of foreign capital has long proved the principal source of revenue, the sole support of their shipping, and, we may add of the place itself.

If we look to unrestricted freedom of resort allowed to Portuguese and other foreigners in British India, how will the comparison appear? Foreign shipping is, it is true, charged with double duties, but foreigners individually have the most boundless liberty of establishing themselves, and of employing their capital, at Calcutta or in the interior, in any line they please, whether in commerce or in any of the extensive manufactures of the country.

We consider it of importance that the notification of the Select Committee should be made generally known throughout India, that passengers to China, either for health, or in progress to Europe may be aware of the uncertain tenure, on which they will be permitted to land at Macao."—*Canton Register, Feb.* 19.

PROCEEDINGS OF A MEETING OF THE AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, HELD AT THE ROOMS OF THE NATIVE EDUCATION SOCIETY ON FRIDAY THE 13th Instant.

The Secretary read a letter to Mr. John Jones, successor to Mr. Johnstone at the Neelgherree Hills, ordering a supply of vegetable and flower Seeds to arrive in time before the Monsoon sets in. Referred to a letter from Major Wilson, the Resident in the Persian Gulph, forwarding a handsome supply of Garden and flower Seeds, as a present, which have been distributed to the Members of the Society. Resolved that the thanks of the Society be conveyed to that Gentleman for the same. A letter was received from the Secretary to Government in the Revenue and Commercial Department, advising a quantity of Bourbon Cotton Seed having been placed at the disposal of the Society, Resolved the seed be distributed to all persons applying for the same, in the Terms of the Advertisement of the Instant. The state of the Funds having been enquired into, and the current business disposed of, the following exhibitions were presented, and prizes distributed.

No. 1. Specimen of Strawberries raised at the Mount by Mrs. Goodfellow's Gardener, being the finest raised on the Island this year. A prize of Rs. 15 awarded to the Gardener.

No. 2. Kannoo Mallee, from Mr. Noton's Garden, Chowpattee—produces a specimen of Raspberry Mangoes, fresh from the tree and remarkably fine ones. A beautiful Amaryllis Equestris Reginæ,—(vel Biflorus) the largest and most beautiful specimen of its kind ever reared in the island. Two beautiful Passion flowers raised by the same hand, were exhibited the day before to the President. Adjudged the Silver medal, or Rs. 30.

No. 3. From Phoolshair Garden produced by Mr. Hutchinson, Secretary to the East Indian Amelioration Fund, Potatoes from Neelgherree seed. Tobacco from Virginia seed, and Sigars manufactured therefrom. These specimens were pronounced good, very meritorious, and highly deserving of encouragement. The Gold Medal or Rs. 100, adjudged for distribution among the Apprentices according to the directions of the Managing Committee of that Association.

No. 4. Sukeeah Luximon from Tarrachund Mooteechund's Garden at Parell, produces Alphonso Mangoes, Bananas, and Red Plantains reared by him. The Mangoes fresh from the Tree and remarkably fine. The Bananas a Bunch of 392, the largest ever seen by any person present, and Red Plantains uncommonly fine. Awarded a prize of Rs. 50.

No. 5. Ballo Mallee from Cursetjee Manackjee's Garden on Malabar Hill, shews a common specimen of Alphonso Mangoes, (which from being ripened *in Straw* and *not on the Tree.* only) received Rs. 3.

No. 6. Nawjee Warkah from Parsee Dadabhoy's Garden at Parell, Ditto Ditto Ditto, Rs. 3.

No. 7. Bapoo Atmaram from Sunkerset's Garden, Alphonso Mangoes and Plantains, a tolerable good specimen, but ripened in Straw. Rs. 6.

No. 8. Framjee Cawasjee Shet from his estate, Poway in Salsette, sends specimens of Raw Silk, of No. 1, 2 and 3 quality, also some of No. 5 or Punjum, Potatoes raised from Neelgherree Seed, Bengal Putnee Rice, and Surat Commode Rice in the husk, Soft Sugar, fine. and coarse Muscavado Opium and Phalseh Fruit (Grewia Asiatica.) These were pronounced fine specimens and deserving of every encouragement. The Gold and Silver medals or Rs. 130, awarded, to be distributed by Framjee amongst the most deserving of his Cultivators or manufacturers, being the highest prize the Society can award.

No. 9. Merwanjee Roostumjee from Chimbooree in Salsette, raised by his Maliee Wittoo, Specimens of Bourbon Cotton, and Capass, and Alphonso Mangoes, deemed tolerably fair and middling specimens, the Silver Medal or Rs. 30.

The annexed letter from Framjee Cowasjee Shet, the native president, was then read, apologising for not being able to attend through indisposition, and forwarding the specimens above noticed. The result of this day's proceedings evinces an increasing interest in the objects of the Society, and the specimens of Fruits produced are decidedly superior to former exhibitions. It is gratifying to observe the prospect of beneficial results from the institution, and that upon the whole the natives appear more interested in them, and are exerting themselves without regard to expence in improving the resources of the country, and by making various experiments are taking the most effectual method of eventually benefitting themselves and the country at large. A letter just received from Dr. Johnstone, Civil Surgeon in Guzerat, mentions the great success attendant on an experiment in growing Potatoes which is very gratifying. The result of various experiments prove that this valuable root can be successfully reared under the Bombay Presidency, both in the Deccan and Guzerat, and it is hoped its cultivation will not be neglected.

Copy of a Letter from Framjee Cowasjee to the Secretary, dated Bombay 13th May 1831.

DEAR SIR,

It was my intention to attend at your meeting this day, but my daughter's death happening to fall on the 4th instant, and being also somewhat indisposed, consequently I take the liberty to send my SonPestonjee in your service, who brings the following specimens of produce raised in the improvement of my Salsette Estates.

One Cannister of soft Sugar made by the two Chinese Superintendants lately arrived by my Ship Golconda. This year was the first commencement of planting the Canes, and my Coonbies raised for me about 20 Beegas of them, before the China Men arrived here; most part of the Canes had been sold in the Bombay Market. And a few of my own and the Coonbies cultivation which were left, were used in making the experiment.

Cannister No. 1. Made about 200 Surat Maunds, which cost first very dear, more than six Rupees per Surat Maund. And this year the market is so low as 3½ Rupees per maund, yet I hope to make next year a very large quantity. From the above Sugar, the Molasses are taken out, of which I intend to make Rum or Arrack, by mixing the Brab Toddy and white date Toddy, but it will not be made before next year.

An Englishman, a Superintendant, also made a kind of Brown soft Sugar called Muscavado Sugar, but there being only a few maunds I have made no statement of its Cost. Cannister No. 2.

The Potatoes I reared from Neelgherree Hill seed (i. e. Roots) you sent to me, which I have carefully kept for growing next Season. I believe Potatoes will succeed well in Salsette if care be taken, and proper attention paid to them until full grown, after which they will keep without any injury. I hope to send some to the Bombay Market next year.

Best Table Rice has been produced from Bengal Putnee seed, and Surat Commode, Specimens of both are now sent herewith.

The Specimens of Silk made by the Chinese Superintendant are also sent. There is much difficulty in providing a sufficiently large quantity of Mulberry Trees in order to get an abundant supply of leaves to feed the worms and their cultivation in Salsette is very expensive. I am informed that in Persia, China, and other countries, the Mulberry Trees grow on free Government Jungle (or Forest) land [illegible] that the lower classes of [illegible] leaves from those Trees, [illegible] of the Eggs of the silk [illegible] their worms with. [illegible] Houses, and send [illegible] quantities are [illegible] spontaneously [illegible] we can [illegible]

I have introduced several valuable trees of Superior kinds. I obtained from Batavia by way of Sincapoor, by my Ship Golconda, about 1500 Nutmeg and Clove Plants, and I have began to plant them agreeably to the information obtained from that Quarter. About 150 Coffee Plants are saved from the large quantity of a supply received from Mocha. I expect about 1,000 Plants of Malabar Black Pepper from Cananore from the Beebee (or Rannee) to put in my Salsette Estate.

I have tried Opium seed from Malwa, of which I have made a little Opium, and I am pretty sure if proper care be taken the cultivation may be increased.

I have got several other kinds of Fruit Trees to put into the ground, but which I am prevented doing only from the want of water, but by degrees they will be put down in time, when the several wells are completed on the Estate.

I remain,
Dear Sir,
Your most Obedt servant,
(Signed) FRAMJEE COWASJEE.

Bombay, 13th May, 1831.

N. B. On the Manufacture of Indigo I have expended about Rs. 3,000, with a Superintendant from Calcutta since December 1829. But I have not succeeded yet. The Indigo plants will however be ready to cut next month, and then I hope to send you a specimen when prepared.

F. C.

I also send a specimen of Surat Falsch growing in my Garden at Chimbooree in Salsette, and in a year or two hope to supply the Bombay market with them. F. C.

Bombay, 16th May, 1831.

Copy of a letter from the President to the Secretary, dated 18th May 1831.

I have the pleasure to send you three roots of the double Scarlet Dahlia from the Cape Plant which you gave me last June. On a former occasion I had the roots of a Dahlia dug up after the parent plant had ceased to flower and was withering; and they all decayed. On this occasion when the Parent plant had withered, I cut the stems down in January, and placed the pot in a Shady place without any water, in which state it has since remained. This morning I had the contents of the Flower Pot turned out and on breaking it up found eleven fine roots: two or three of which were beginning to vegetate, and exactly in the state in which the Cape root was when received from you. I have put these in earth in the same way and mean to distribute the remaining roots to yourself and some others who take an interest in Gardening in Bombay and elsewhere."

Bombay, 19th May, 1831.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Ensign Andrews, 7th Regt. N. I. from Domus.
Major Hodges, 34th M. N. I. from Dhoolia.
Ensign J. Major 11th Regt. N. I. from Bhewndy.
Lieut. and Adj. Chas. Prior, 64th B. N. I.
Lieut. McKenzie, 1st Rt. Light Cav. from Sholapoor.

DEPARTURES.

Major Hodges, 34th M. N. I. to England.
Lieut. Col. Burford, Staff, to Hursole.
Lieut. S. Braddy, H. M's. 6th Foot, to England.
Sur. W. Dalgairns, Staff, to England.
Lieut. Col. W. Gordon, 10th Regt N. I Malligaum.
Sur. W. Gray, 1st Lt. Cav. to Sholapoor.
Lieut. S. Partridge, 18th Regt. N. I. to Asseerghur.
Ensign R. Wallace, 18th Regt. N. I. to do.
Ensign J. Major, 11th Regt. N. I. to Bhewndy.
Lieut. W. Walton, Queen's Royals, to Deccan.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTH.

At Poona, on the 7th May, 1831, the Lady of Lieut. Thomas Probyn, of a Son.

At Poona, on the morning of the 4th, the Lady of Lieut. Knipe, 17th N. I. of a Son.

MARRIAGE.

On the 14th Instant, in St. Thomas' Church at Bombay, by the Venerable the Archdeacon, John Warden, Esquire of the Bombay Civil Service, to Harriet, the second Daughter of Lieut. Colonel Lodwick, of the Bombay Army.

DEATHS.

On Monday, the 16th Instant, at 11 o'Clock in the morning at the General Hospital, after a few days' illness, Mr. William Page Kneebone, of the Commisariat Department, [Store keeper] who fell a victim to that fatal disease the Yellow Jaundice in the 39th year of his age, after 19 years of active service in India leaving a disconsolate widow and 3 Children, and a large circle of friends to lament his loss.

On the 2d Instant, on his way to the Neilgherry Hills, Henry Petrie Saunders, Esq. of the firm of Messrs. William Nicol and Co.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

May 13th Schooner Flying Fish, M. H. Gardner, Master, from Calicutt 29th April 1831.

DEPARTURES.

14th Ship Sullimany, A. J. McFarlane, Master, to China.

5th Ship Sir John Rae Reid, A. Haig, Master, to England.

Do. His Majesty's Ship Calcutta, Peter Fisher, Esq. Capt. to England.

Do. His Majessy's Ship Challenger, W. Freemantle Esq. Capt. to Trincomallie.

16th Ship Glenelg, Robert Lungley, Master, to China.

18th Ketch, Runsord Persad, Dawoodjee Naquedah, to Calcutta.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

FREE TRADERS.—Robert Clairmont, Elizabeth, Runnymede.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Charlotte, Helen, Byramgore, Lord Castlereagh, Ann, Edmonstone, Bannerman, Cadery, Pascoa, William, Caledonia, Charles Fe[illegible]rbes, Maackborn, Syrene, Sir Charles M[illegible]

CALCUTTA.

THE RAJPOOT STATES.

A correspondent who writes, we believe, om Nusserabad, states that "a Maharaja, rted by 15 armed men, was attacked on the 12th instant within six miles of this cantonment by a band of robbers, who plundered him of all his property, wounded him, and killed three of his party." This confirms the statements we have before given of the lawless condition in which some of the Rajpoot States are. What protection can there be for unarmed travellers and traders, when an armed band of 15 men is attacked, overpowered, and plundered within six miles of a British Cantonment? Col Lockett, we understand, is the Political Agent who has been deputed to make inquiries at Jypur and in the other States of Rajpootana.

We understand that the post of British Representative at the Court of Persia was offered to the Hon'ble Mounstuart Elphinstone in succession to the late Colonel Sir John Macdonald Kinnear, but declined; upon which it was offered to Colonel Stewart and accepted. The only diplomatist of oriental reputation that we know of, is the present talented Resident at Hyderabad and he was formerly employed in Persia. But as the report alluded to would seem to refer to some person at [redacted], we cture it may mean, Col. Mathew art of His Majesty's Service, who was time in India in Lord Minto's family and t for Gunpowder, and went home overland. officer, if we rightly remember, published phlet on India, unfavorable to the Com- 's system of administration, about the time f the Burmese War, under the auspices of Lords Palmerston and Lansdowne, and this may have recommended him to the vacant ffice of Envoy, under the new ministry.

If the place was really offered to Mr. Elphinstone we should infer, that it had been intended materially to alter the existing system, with respect to the relations between England and Persia, and, with the title of Ambassador, to restore the direct relation and dependence of the Persian Mission on the British foreign office, instead of leaving a branch of the National olicy, becoming daily more important as Russia presses southward in the hands of he Company's Indian authorities. It is ardly probable that Mr. Elphinstone who has en a Governor in India, and enjoys a consiable reputation, would have been asked to ept the subordinate office of a Resident or pany's Envoy. Sir, J. Malcolm it is well wn declined the post in 1824 unless it was ced in the Rank of a *Royal* embassy, but s one of Mr. Canning's wily notions in polithe impending struggle between Russia ersia was being foreseen, and with it the bility of embarrassment on our part on nt of [redacted]

tures and cotton yarn, orders for shipment to the Continent of Europe, the East and West Indies, and other parts of the world, having been on an extensive scale. According to the estimates upon the subject, the declared official value of the exports of cotton manufactures in the last year from this country to foreign parts, amount to nearly 32 millions sterling, while in 1829 they were rather under 28 milions, and in 1828 about 29 millions. The export orders for British woolen manufactures in the last year rather fell off, as the goods shipped were not valued at above five millions and a half, while in the previous year the shipments were valued at five millions and three quarters. The exports of British manufactured silks are gradually though slowly increasing---last year the declared value of the exports was about 250,000l., whlie in 1829 it was not above 180,000. The demand for British and Irish manufactured goods for the Continental, Colonial, and other foreign markets last year was not so brisk as the previous year, although goods of the declared official value of three millions sterling were shipped off. The exports of brass, copper, tin, and steel goods, last year, were more extensive than in the previous year. It is expected that the returns to be made to Parliament will show an increase in the other exports of British goods, as compared with those in 1829, of nearly three millions in value. In the value of foreign and colonial goods exported from this country, there was only a slight increase last year. In cotton wool the exports amounted last year to nearly 2½ millions, while, in 1829, the declared value was under 1½ millions sterling. The exports of coffee, sugar, and rum, have fallen off.

The import trade of the country last year was not so active as in the two or three previous years; and the general value of the goods imported is about one million less than in 1829.—The imports of manufactured silks and European cottons have fallen off, as well as cotton and sheep wools. The declared value of cotton wool imported last year is nearly 7¼ millions sterling. The official value of tea imported in 1828 was nearly four millions sterling. Last year it was not much above three millions. The importations last year of grain were considerably above those in any previous year. The declared value of the arrivals was above 3½ millions, while, in 1829, it did not much exceed 1½ millions. The importations of the cotton manufactures of India appear to be gradually increasing, and last year were nearly double what they were in 1828, amounting last year to above 500,000l. The importations of sugar, coffee, and spices generally, last year, were under those of the preceding year.—The whole declared value of the imports last year, from foreign ports, is estimated at about 42½ millions sterling. —*Morning Herald, 22 Jan.*

ATE OF IRELAND.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENT)

CAVAN, JAN. 9.

an old and active Magistrate ver since the few months im- the year ninety-eight, have try of Ireland in a more ore lawless mood." And ollection does not go so d, yet, from my know- I cannot imagine any of open rebellion. ng through the low- hout the country in l features to the e the appearance nd "Agitation" ssful campaign Repeal of the nds of those, the general uded sense, from the thinking lausible icularly liarly Le- et,

half, and the abolition of tithes together. This, they said, was only a beginning. The Magistrates have sent a requisition from that district to their fellows through the county, to meet on the 17th instant, to apply for an increase of the constabulary force; and have also I understand, petitioned for a military party.

The more respectable farmers have been frightened into an outward participation of these excesses, from a want of adequate means of resistance. They are overjoyed to learn, as it has been reported here, that the English and Scotch militias are about to be embodied. They calculate on them for assistance, and I am confident that their very presence would check a great deal of that rage for outrage and lawlessness which distinguishes at present the Irish peasant. We have, however, the greatest confidence in the vigour of the present Administration. That they may not disappoint us is our earnest prayer. They ought to be made fully aware that in Ireland—"Incedimus per ignes cineri dolosa suppositos"—we are walking on the deceitful ashes of a volcano, and that the least circumstance is sufficient to break away every stay from beneath our feet. A curious circumstance connected with an estate in the adjoining county, which was lugged into Parliament by Mr. O'Connell, has lately taken place. A tenant charged the agent with bribing him to become a Ribbon-man, for the purpose of betraying others, should there be such on the property. This he swore before a bench of Magistrates. The tenantry, indignant at this trick of the agent, as well as for certain information which he had given a Noble Marquis in the House of Commons, have refused, under the advice and sanction of the Priest, to pay the agent the rents now due,—the Rev, Gentleman saying that he would receive the rent himself for the Noble Proprietor of the estate—eight or nine only have paid the agent, one of whom, a miller, has, in consequence, lost all his business. If these things are to be so, and any meddling demagogue has the power of thrusting himself between the tenant and the landlord, the latter may find himself, some fine morning, minus his rent, and without any controul over his estate.

P. S.—To-day was Dan's Subscription-day, and, from what I could learn, it was, in this neighbourhood at least, rather a *failure.*—*Cour. Jan.* 13.

PARIS, JANUARY 19.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

It must be confessed that we live in strange times. Important news comes with each post, in every letter we open we expect to find intelligence of some vast change in Europe. In this respect our curiosity has been greedily fed this week in Pairs. A chief leader of the fanatical measures under Charles X. the Archbishop of Paris, who conceals, under great elegance of manners and style, a most profound jesuitical character, has at length paid his court to the Palais Royal and to Ministers The Royal Court of Paris, who so long punished with great severity any improper reflection on the death of Louis XVI., has resolved to keep open audience on the 21st of January, thus blotting out the commemoration of this sad day. Many a writer did this Court send to prison for laughing at expiatory ceremonies; but times change, and opinions too: *et semprê bene.* We have been disturbed at some intelligence of a disagreeable nature from Nismes and several districts of La Vendee. The populace of the south of France gives here some uneasiness: very ignorant, very Catholic, and with some tinge of African and Spanish blood in their veins, this low rabble is, of course, the only hope of the partisans of priestcraft and fanaticism. In these countries, a semi-liberal and semi-ultra Administration will not do; the tables must be turned completely, and the whole Magistracy must be decidedly patriotic. Such has been the motive of the late distrubance at Nismes where the National Guard assembled, and declared that a complete renewal of Municipal Officers was a matter of urgent necessity, without which civil war was inevitable. If the tranquillity of our provinces is thus slighty distrubed by the efforts of an expiring faction, the capital itself was roused yesterday from the most profound state of repose into a state of fear completely unfounded. me *mauvais plaisant* had, it appears, given intelligence that a party of young men some of the populace had collected on oulevard *de la Glaciére*, behind the Garlants, and were preparing thence to the Chamber of Deputies. Great of military were collected before and House; but it all proved a mere me people, who are believed to have means of laughing at the police. *des Debats*, which is evidently perpetual conspira-

tonishment to find, that the Belgic Congress, far from acknowledging in due terms such a favourable step towards consolidating their precarious independence and stopping the effusion of blood, seems to have received this gift rather with tokens of insolence than of gratitude. Such folly will not, you may be certain, be countenanced by our Government. *If these gentry think that, coute qui coute, they will drag France to disturb the peace of Europe to gratify their obstinacy, they will find themselves sorely mistaken.* A President for two or three years would certainly be for French and English policy, the best way of settling the business by gaining time. The most general view is, that England and France have, and will have, nothing to fear from each other, but both may have disagreeable collision with Russia. This appears to us to be the dominant feature of the discussion. The revolutionary car, which that madman Charles X. has let loose, is fast rolling on. Berne has been occupied by the peasantry, and the Government overthrown. Basle is besieged, and what is worse, bloody business is going forward there. I am not surprised that the town burgesses are resolved to fight, for I have seen letters declaring that the peasantry had marked two or three rich houses for pillage. The news from Hanover is particularly interesting; but, of course, you know more from that quarter than we can. Intelligent men here, who well know the state of Germany, say that the insurrection at Gottingen will prove a signal for every other University town in that part of the world. We have to-day a curious report in town, saying that Turkey has just declared that she does not think proper *now* to pay the forthcoming term of the indemnity for the late war with Russia. Nobody will contend that these Turks do not know how to seize a good opportunity.

N B. Several rumours are afloat here on rather a singular subject—great and immediate changes in the heads of the French Ministry. I am far from giving them credit.—*Courier, Jan 21.*

FOREIGN CONTRACTS FOR ARMS.

A good deal has been said of late in the newspapers and elsewhere of the warlike preparations which have been set on foot in most of the great states of Europe, and of the contracts which have been entered into with English manufacturers, for the supply of arms to France, Russia, and Prussia, to the value, it is said, of 1,500,000l. sterling. In one account it is stated that 500,000 stands of arms are in course of manufacture for France, 600,000 for Russia, and 300,000 for Prussia.

The probability is, that if contracts have been entered into between English manufacturers on the one hand, and the continental Government alluded to on the other, the *locus contractus* would, in each case, be Paris, Petersburgh, or Berlin, the capitals of the respective countries; and that it is therefore difficult, at this moment, to assert, with any pretention to accuracy, that no such contracts are in existence. In point of fact, we have seen a gentleman this morning who, so late as Sunday last saw three different contracts in Paris, the last, of which had been entered into on the previous day, between the French Government and the representative of a body of English manufactures, for a supply of arms, at prices and with dates of delivery as inconsistent as can be conceived with the statements in circulation. The first of the three contracts with the French Government, and the only one yet in progress of execution, is for 20,000 gun-barrels; the second is for 60,000 barrels, locks, and other metal furnishings, the stocks being seperately contracted for in France; and the third, which was concluded on Saturday last is for 400,000 muskets without belt or bayonet, but in other respects completely fitted up, and ready for immediate use.

The period stipulated for the execution of this last contract is expressly limited, under a heavy penalty, to 15 months; the arms to be delivered and paid for in London, in equal monthly instalments; the British Government having consented to grant a special Order in Council, allowing the exportation of the arms in question; and the French Government having bound itself, during the subsistence of this contract, to make no further purchases of arms, which have not been, or are not to be, manufactured within the territory of France. The price of each musket, with belt and bayonet complete, is 37 francs, or as near as possible 30s. sterling. The ordinary contract price of the muskets supplied to the British Government is, we believe, not more than 24s. but the gun-barrels used in the French army are considerably larger than ours, and we have reason to believe that in several other respects, the French musket is a better and more efficient instrument than the British. It is worthy of remark, how- that the improvement of detonating or ion locks, has not yet been applied to purposes to any considerable extent. flint and steel lock is that which actors are to furnish, under the locks are to be supplied ment. In the lowest of the bayonet was el is cheaper in h tender was the En-

nation, completing the army of the line, and organising the National Guards and voluntary corps. The arsenal, and all the workhouses of the State, were employed in manufacturing fire-arms, and all the old soldiers were recalled. The regiments being completed, the 3d and 4th battalions of each were formed; and these battalions, composed of veterans of La Trebbia, Friedland, Radzyn, and Moscowa, now constitute the *elite* of the army, which amounts to 80,000 cavalry and infantry, and 190 pieces of artillery, all in the best condition. The ammunition is immense, and sufficient for three campaigns. Numbers of Lords and landholders are levying at this moment, at their own expense, corps of volunteers, who are commanded by regular officers. Warsaw is placed in a state of defence; a formidable *tete-de-pont* covers the Vistula, and advanced batteries surround the city. Men, women, children, citizens of all ranks and ages, are employed day and night, in erecting those ramparts, which are raised, as it were, by enchantment. Poland offers the appearance of an immense and formidable camp—to live free or die is the determination of the whole nation. I here annex the statistical enumeration of the active forces of the kingdom, drawn up by order of the Government, with the greatest care:—

Troops of the line.....	80,000
From 17 to 20 years of age.....	47,245
From 20 to 30.....	190,290
From 30 to 40.....	99,562
Total number able to bear arms..	417,097

We have only received one courier from St. Petersburgh. His dispatches were in answer to the account of the revolution, forwarded to the Emperor the 30th of November last, the very day of the insurrection. These dispatches bore the stamp of the character of Nicholas, the violent expression of his anger, the threat of sending 300,000 men to crush a ridiculous rebellion, and the express order of submitting and imploring his mercy. The contents of that document, being made public, produced no effect on the nation, for two reasons, because it saw, from their nature, that the Emperor was still ignorant of the consequences of the insurrection, and that he considered that great national act as the result of a conspiracy, to which Poland was foreign. Secondly, the people were little afraid of the threat of sending 300,000 men against them, because, being neighbours of the Northern Colossus, they are better acquainted with the weakness of its basis, and that they know well that Russia requires more time to muster 300,000 men than France to raise a million. Her roads are impassable. The corps who might form that great army are stationed at a great distance from each other, and want ammunition. The only forces that Russia can dispose of at the present moment, against Poland, consist of three corps, under the orders of Generals Pahlen, Saken, and Rosen. These amount only to 120,000 men. Supposing they form their junction (a thing utterly impossible at present), they would be unable to cope with our army, backed by the whole population. I pronounce their junction to be impossible, because the sterility of the country, and want of forage, would never allow them to march in one column; and that, in opposing masses to these partial bodies, their line of operation could easily be cut off.

DEC. 26, IN THE EVENING.

We waited in vain the whole day for the courier from Petersburgh. For the last twelve days all communication has been interrupted. Eight mails are due; but we this moment receive the private account of a great movement having taken place in Petersburgh and Moscow. Would to God that report were true!—*Private Correspondence of the Morning Herald.*—*Courier January* 12.

ROLLS COURT, TUESDAY, NOV. 16.

ALEXANDER V. DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—JUDGMENT.

His honour this morning gave judgement in this case. The plaintiff claimed to be entitled, by virtue of two deeds of assignment from the Marquis of Hastings, to certain property to which the Marquis was entitled under the King's warrant of distribution of the Deccan prize money; while the defendants, with the exception of Sir Thomas Hislop, insisted that nothing passed to the plaintiffs in respect of these two deeds of assignment, as the subject was not capable of assignment from the situation in which it stood at the time when these deeds were executed. Sir Thomas Hislop contended, not as the other defendants, that the subject was not capable of assignment, though incidentally he argued to that effect, but that the Marquis of Hastings had no property in that which purported to be the subject of assignment. The first question in order, therefore, was, whether the prize-money attributed by the King's warrant to the Marquis of Hastings was or was not the subject of assignment in a court of equity. It was not material to consider whether or not it was the subject of assignment in a court of l... Some doubt might be entertained upon... point, because the statute of 54 Geo. ... clared that all prize-money should... the captors, in such shares ... ther by some general rule ... in the particular case ... warrant under the ... terest, therefore ... in respect of t... capable of ... sidered assignable, unless there were something in the particular subject which took that subject out of the general rule. It was said, however, that in this particular subject there was something to which the general principles of a court of equity could not be applied. It was first stated that the prize was in the nature of military pay, and that therefore it was not assignable. It was obvious, however, that prize-money was not in the nature of military pay. Military pay was the subsistance which the Crown gave to the persons employed, in order that they might be enabled to discharge their duties when called upon in His Majesty's service; but if they were allowed to part with this subsistance, they were not, or might not, be in a situation to discharge their duties. But prize was not in the nature of subsistence—it was an extraordinary bounty conferred by the Crown, either as a reward for past services, or with a view to excite to future exertions. It could not therefore be considered as not assignable on the ground that it was in the nature of military pay. It was then stated, that although the principle of military pay did not apply, it could not be assignable upon other grounds. The Marquis of Hastings, it was argued, had been consulted by Government as to the distribution to be made by the King, and that having advised upon the subject he was not capable of assigning it. This fact, however, did not appear to be established. The reference in the King's warrant to the suggestion of the Marquis of Hastings appeared to refer to the letter written by the Marquis to Sir T. Hislop, and not to any advice given by the Marquis at any request of the officers of the Crown. The fact, therefore which raised the objection did not appear to be established. Even supposing, however, that the officers of the Crown had thought fit to consult the Marquis with a view to the distribution of the prize, how could that affect his rights of property in it? It was stated, however, as a general principle, that the policy of the law would never permit that one entitled to a share in the prize should be the party consulted as to its distribution; but the effect of this policy, if it could be at all applied to the case, would effect, not the right of assignment, but the right of the subject altogether. If the right of the subject remained, the right of assignment remained also. But other objections were made. It was said the prize was considered by the Crown either as reward for past services, or as an excitement to future exertions. That statement was correct; for if conferred after the service was performed, it certainly was a reward for the past services; and as the usage of the Crown was to confer prize upon the captors in every particular case as an excitement for future exertions, it was therefore, to be considered as both. If, then, this property were assignable, the motive, it was argued, which the Crown desired to excite in the minds of the party on whom the bounty was conferred would be destroyed. That distinction was too subtle to be attended to, and it might be strongly questioned whether a man would not be equally desirous to acquire property when he was indebted, in order to apply that property in the payment of his debts, as if he had no debts and was to apply it merely in the purchase of present comforts or present luxuries. The inducement to acquire property would indeed be more strong in the one case than in the other. Upon all these arguments his Honour was of opinion that this property in a court of equity was assignable, without stating whether it was or not assignable, in a court of law. This view of the subject applied to all the defendants, with the exception of Sir Thomas Hislop, as in regard to the Crown it had properly been admitted that the interest of the Marquis having been assigned prior to the writ of *Diem clausit extremum*, no rights could be acquired as against that previous assignment. With respect to Sir Thomas Hislop, he insisted that the Marquis of Hastings had nothing to assign. His counsel, however, had overlooked a part of the case which would have imposed upon them a great difficulty. How was it to be said that under the King's warrant of 1823 the Marquis of Hastings had nothing to assign, and that Sir Thomas Hislop had the whole property as commander-in-chief? On no possible construction of this warrant could it be so maintained; because upon the face of the warrant, and the facts there assumed, it was plain that the Marquis of Hastings would have had something to receive. The warrant after establishing the principles of distribution, stated that according to these principles the Deccan ... would be entitled to the booty taken ... Poonah, Mahidpore, and Nagpore, ... the exception that a certain divisi... the grand army, of which the Marqu... been commander-in-chief, having co... in the capture of Nagpore, would be e... share in the booty assumed to be t... The Marquis of Hastings, ther... in this character ... curred to his counsel to say, if not entitled to the whole, what that proportion was to which Sir Thomas Hislop, under the direction of the warrant, was entitled. The King's warrant succeeding to the Treasury minute of 1823, when it came to be considered, would be found to have no such effect as had been contested at the bar. The Lords of the Treasury made a minute, assuming certain facts, and recommending the application of certain principles—the principle of actual capture where it could be applied, and of constructive capture where the other could not conveniently be admitted. They recommend to the King to grant the booty to certain trustees named, authorizing them to prepare a scheme for distribution, according to the principles stated in the Treasury minute; it being understood that this scheme was to be submitted first to the Lords of the Treasury, and afterwards for His Majesty's final approbation. It was evident that the King's warrant looked to a distribution only according to the principles stated in the minute; but it was to say, because the King desired a scheme to be prepared according to these principles, that he divested himself of all authority to vary from these principles if afterwards he thought fit so to do before he vested a right by his sign manual. His Honour's decided opinion was, that he was fully at liberty, upon further consideration, and at any time before a grant was made, to vary at his pleasure. But even if the Crown had not such right, it could in no degree affect the present case, as the King, by his subsequent grant, had not departed from these principles. The Treasury minute not only referred to the principles of distribution, but assumed facts which, as appeared from the trustees' letter, had been inconsistent with the truth. These facts having been ascertained, new resolutions were adopted, consistently, however, with the former principles. These resolutions, indeed, had not been submitted to the King, but he had approved of the principles, and the new resolutions left them untouched. They applied only to the facts which had beed erroneously assumed at the time of the first minute. By the warrant of 1826, Sir Thomas Hislop had received 21 lacs of rupees: and with respect to the remainder of the booty, it belonged to the armies engaged in the combined operations: and in 1828, the share was granted to Lord Hastings, which was the subject of the question. His Honour, upon the whole, was clearly of opinion, that Sir Thomas Hislop had no possible claim with respect to the distribution under the King's warrant of 1828, and that the plaintiffs, by assignment, were entiled to the share of Lord Hastings.

The bill was dismissed without costs.

NOCTES LONDINENSES, No. IV.

A CABINET COUNCIL.

THE PREMIER *solus*.

My fellows are not so punctual as ... here have I been waiting half an h... one of them has appeared. Afte... bad thing to be Premier—what a... one has from what used to afflic... and hungry opposition benches ... I can ever return there aga... thought! And yet there's tha...

Enter the Lord High Cha... wig, twitching ...

——Brougham, my dea... thinking of you—I an... here—for I have just su... day, to take their sens...

THE LORD OF BR...
Where the d—l wi...

Nay, no jibes—... that I think Go... you and me—is...

Decidedly; ... diction; the m...

I am gla... get rid of ...

P...

My ... prosp...

Enter Althorpe, Grant, Durham, Melbourne, Palmerston, &c.

GREY.

Arrived at last.

GRANT.

I was at a meeting where Mr. *Ding-the-pe... pit* held out delightfully on the propriety ... sanding the sugar and wetting the tobacco in order to put down slavery. He spoke beautifully on the superiority of East India sugar, and dropped a word in season about introducing 'rack. Oh! it was comfortable to the soul of a poor Christian proprietor of India Stock, whose heart bleeds for the negroes.

DURHAM.

And whose hand grinds the Hindoos.

BROUGHAM.

Nay, Lambton, my pleasant man, there is no need of your thwarting Charlie, unless indeed, you mean to pass for a Hindoo yourself, as your complexion would make one think.

DURHAM.

Mr. Brougham—I beg pardon—my Lord Brougham—

BROUGHAM.

Yes, Lambton, your own nobility is so ancient, that you have a right to forget who are new Peers. True, you may be called Old King Cole—

DURHAM.

My Lord of Birdnest—

GREY.

Good G... ords! My Lord Chanc... for heaven's sake learn a little manners: ... member that you are not in a Mechan... Institute. And you, John, be pleased to ... collect that the people of my family ought ... to quarrel with the people of my Cabinet.

ALTHORP.

To business I implore; our Cabinet is as disorderly as the House of Commons.

GREY.

And the business is pressing, I must call ... your attention to what I am about to say, as ... it is of vital importance; and I shall endeavour to compress it into as few words as possible.

BROUGHAM [*aside*].

Lord have mercy upon us! The old bore is going to give us a speech. [*Lord Melbourne ... falls asleep.*]

GREY.

I need not tell such of my Cabinet as have been in office before, what is the main end and object of a Minister. Grant and Palmerston, and Goose—my Lord Goderich—need not be instructed on that—they are well aware that it is the raising as much money off the publ... as possible. [*Loud cries of Hear, hear—ex... cellent observation—great Statesman—pr... found view of affairs;*] and those gentleman w... have served under Lord Liverpool, Mr. Can... and the Duke of Wellington, are happily ... empted from the necessity of making any ... tences on the subject; they are not ple... by any previous promises, or hampered by ... bilious

BROUGHAM.

Tush, man! nobody of sense or reason throws the follies of youth into the face of an old fellow just coming into his second childhood.

GREY.

My Lord Chancellor, such observations are not friendly; nor do I so much lament the original sin of writing the Declaration of the Friends of the People, as having since pinned myself to it in many a speech. I am fairly committed to reform.

BROUGHAM [*aside*].

I wish you were committed to the treadmill.

GREY.

What then is to be done?

LANSDOWNE.

As President of the Council I speak first. I think that nothing need be done. Cannot we Whigs stick to our old policy? When we were out of office, some five-and-twenty years ago, did not we declare against the iniquity of the Property Tax?

GREY.

[illegible] used to be very [illegible]iest man—it concern-

[illegible]NE.

[illegible]office, abolish that [illegible]at a slap. *I*—I [illegible] Chancellor of the [illegible] *general laugh*.]— [illegible] picture of me, by [illegible]of those days, [illegible]ing upon my [illegible] there is the [illegible]is teeth, to [illegible]e do the [illegible] made a [illegible]tration [illegible]ough, the [illegible]ons [illegible]de

[illegible]ord

as you sneak out of other matters to which you were as deeply pledged?

BROUGHAM.

For this plain reason, if you will have it out of me. I got in among you by threats of bullying you with reform—and here I shall hold your noses close to the grinding stone by keeping it over you as a rod in pickle. Lord Goderich's domestic experience will help to explain to him what I mean.

GREY.

What? Do you intend then to force your ultra notions upon us. How far do you go?

BROUGHAM.

As far as needful to keep you in trim.—[*A general groan.*]

GREY *to* GODERICH.

The old story is true—the man is cracked.

GODERICH *to* GREY.

As mad as a hare.

ALTHORP.

I second Brougham. I am for Universal Suffrage and Annual Parliaments.

PALMERSTON.

And why, Althorp—why?

ALTHORP.

Why? Because I get nothing in the present system. It does not work well. There's Lord Grey has in a month quartered thirteen of his relatives upon the public: it works well for him, but not for me.

GREY.

I deprecate personality. If I had given away thirteen places to my relations, what are they among so many. But are you serious, my Lord?

ALTHORP.

As serious as possible.

GREY.

What an unfortunate man I am to have such a crew!

PALMERTON [*aside*].

How just is Croker's line about our Chancellor of the Exchequer! "A was an Althorp, as dull as a hog."

GODERICH.

Well, my opinion is—and my opinion is worth attending to—[*loud laughter*]—I say it is worth attending to, because I am one of the half dozen Premiers we have in the course of the last four years—

OMNES.

Hear! hear!

GODERICH.

[illegible] think that there should be no Reform [illegible]ow can we manage the House? What [illegible]owthers—

BROUGHAM.

[illegible]owthers!

GODERICH.

[illegible] well from the hustings o[illegible] kicked you out; but what [illegible]nd Hertfords, and Fitz-[illegible]s, and Clevelands, and [illegible]? There's the rub! [illegible]self a Whig another [illegible]fourth a Radical, and [illegible]stick together as [illegible] the old way of [illegible]; and sooner

GREY.

But what do you think of Reform?

MELBOURNE.

I wish it at the Devil. I am for it, or against it, as may be.

GREY.

I wish Lord Holland was here. What can keep him?

DURHAM

The old complaint. The poor fellow has a black eye.

GODERICH.

I know the cause. "Furens quid fœmina." But where is Sir James Graham?

MELBOURNE.

I left him stuyding the map, trying to find out whether Warsaw was a sea port. He is a man of great application to business.

GREY.

But *how* shall we meet Parliament? Never was a minister so puzzled as I! —[*Wrings his hands like Lance's cat.*]

[*The Cabinet forms a tableau, and the curtain falls.*]

NAVAL COURT MARTIAL.

PORTSMOUTH, JAN. 8.—A Court-Martial assembled this day on board his Majesty's ship *St. Vincent*, to try Commander R. Deans, and Lieutenant W. Worsfold, the First Lieutenant of his Majesty's sloop *Childers*, for alleged ill treatment of Mr Collymore, a Midshipman of that sloop, in June last.

President, Captain GEORGE BURDETT, of the *Ganges*.

M. Collymore not appearing,

THE JUDGE-ADVOCATE stated to the Court that it was his duty to become prosecutor. It appeared from the evidence that was adduced on the prosecution that Mr. Collymore, who had served three years as a midshipman in the service, had neglected to make out a hammock list, or had done it incorrectly, for which act of disobedience he was called upon deck, and reprimanded by Mr. Worsfold, the First Lieutenant, who ordered him to the mast head, as a punishment. This command he treated with the most contemptuous silence, and after the Lieutenant had repeated it three or four times, he positively refused to go. Lieut. Worsfold reported his conduct to the Captain, who immediately came on deck, and, after some conversation with Mr. Worsfold, the latter ordered a rope's-end to be lowered from the top, which was bent round Mr. Collymore's body, under his arms, and by this means he was hauled up into the main-top, and, after some resistance, was seized to the rigging. Lieutenant Worsfold again went below, and in about ten minutes after came upon deck, when he found that Mr. Collymore had released himself, and gone below. For this aggravation of his offence he was put under arrest in his berth, but shortly after he was sent on the poop, and a sentry placed over him, where he was found by Captain Deans, who had been on shore in the interim. Captain Deans ordered him to be put in irons under the poop for four hours, and afterwards removed to the steerage for the night, and he subsequently left the ship. For these punishments, the friends of Mr. Collymore made complaint to the Admiralty, who thereupon instituted the present Court-martial.

The prosecution closed about one o'clock, when the Court adjourned to ten o'clock, Monday, when Captains Deans and Lieut. Worsfold will enter upon their defence.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

LOCOMOTIVE STEAM CARRIAGES.

(*From the Mechanics Magazine.*)

Since the accident which happened to the [illegible]am the Fourth steam carriage (so named [illegible]mission of his Majesty) on the 24th Sep-[illegible]st, and of which we gave an account [illegible] Number, it has undergone a thorough [illegible] factory of Messrs. Fawcett and Co, [illegible]and on Friday last, (14th January) [illegible]appearance on the Railway. The [illegible] of the first experiment made [illegible] from the Letter of a Cor-[illegible] present on the occasion:—

[illegible]ed from the mouth of the [illegible]ched of *fifty three tons* [illegible] a steady pace until it [illegible]ined plane, and it [illegible]iderable way, until [illegible]h that the wheels [illegible] the rail. The [illegible]nson's engines [illegible] third of the [illegible] it, till the [illegible]line. On [illegible]evel, the [illegible]n how [illegible]ntity [illegible]feet. [illegible] to

"The William was again tried to-day, and with still more decided success. The result finally established is this, that with the steam at a pressure of 2lbs, and the tender only attached, it can go at the rate of 15 miles an hour; and that with 15lbs. steam and 60 tons gross weight it can travel at the rate of 10 miles an hour. After to-day's trial, the engine was worked up the small tunnel (an ascent of 1 in 60), through which a steam engine never, I believe passed before, and thence up the Company's yard (*where the rise is still greater*) to the gateway of the premises. The only difficulty experienced in the working of the engine consisted in an occasional want of unison between the operations of the exhauster and the boiler; this can be easily remedied by the application of an expansion-slide, and the engine is gone to Fawcett and Co.'s to have this added to it."

MISCELLANEA.

The *Berlin State Gazette* of the 14th inst., which arrived this morning, contains accounts from Warsaw of the 10th instant, which we subjoin. It would appear from them that the Emperor does not feel disposed to grant the just and reasonable demands of the Poles, and that recourse to arms is considered indispensable:—

"WARSAW, JAN. 10.

"Our Journals contain the following 'official' news:—

"'On the 7th of this month, at three in the morning, Lieutenant-Colonel Wylizynski, who was sent by the Dictator to St. Petersburgh, arrived here with dispatches, which are directed to M. Sobolewski, former President of the Council of Administration, and announce the speedy return of M. Jesierski, one of the Members of the Deputation.

"On this the Dictator issued, on the next day, the following Proclamation:

"'To all and every one whom it may concern. It is hereby made known, in consequence of the urgent necessity that the Representatives of the people should deliberate on the means of securing the national existence, and take measures necessary for this object, according to the 6th article of the Decree of the Diet of the 20th Dec. last year, and on the representation of the National Council, the two Chambers of the Diet are convoked to the 17th of this month, at Warsaw. As soon as the Senators and Deputies are assembled, the Dictator will fix a day for the opening of the Diet.'

"The *Universal State Gazette* adds to the above, that Lieut. Colonel Wyizuski was received on the Russian frontiers by an escort, which accompanied him to St. Petersburgh and back.

"The same Journal contains the Emperor's Proclamation of 24th December.

"The *Warsaw Gazette* says, that the Dictator intends to increase the standing army to 100,000 infantry, and 20,000 cavalry.

"The Municipal Council of Warsaw invites volunteers to enlist in the additional contingent of 3,400 foot, and 480 horse, to be furnished by the City. The Professors of the Warsaw schools are to form a corps of engineers and artillery of National Guard. Those officers of all arms, who have not yet received any destination, are invited by General Wolcyuski, Governor of Warsaw, to present themselves to the Commission of Government, from which they will receive instructions.

"On the 6th instant the retreat of the ex-Vice-President Ludowidzki was supposed to have been discovered in a convent here: it was surrounded, and a strict search made, but only his wife and children were found.

"Our Journals say that the French General Lallemand is expected in this city. It is also said that Generals Reguier and Pelletier will come hither. The latter was General of Artillery during the time of the Duchy of Warsaw.

We have received Dutch Papers to the 19th inst. They mention the receipt of the Protocol, and notice particularly the dissatisfaction expressed by the Five Powers at the reported infringement of the conditions of the armistice by the Belgians; but they do not make the slightest allusion to the peremptory order for opening the river Scheldt, of which they must have been as well informed as of the communication on the other subject to the Belgians. This is curious.

"THE HAGUE, JAN. 16.

We hear that on Wednesday night a courier from London brought a Protocol of the Ambassadors of the Five Powers, determining that the Belgians shall be required to withdraw their troops to the positions they occupied at the signing of the Armistice on the 21st November, and expressing the dissatisfaction of the London Congress at the violation of the Armistice, by their attempts against Maestricht. It is added, that his Majesty is requested by the Congress to suspend hostilities, and that M. Van Lienburg Stirum is gone to the army with orders for that purpose. Count O. Van Lienburg Stirum arrived yesterday from London. It seems that the Prince of Orange intended to come home this week, but is it expected that his Highness will remain some time longer, where the interest of our country renders [illegible]resence necessary. The accounts from London respecting our affairs seem not to be unfavourable. Numerous couriers arrive, and [illegible]s place, and [illegible] Council of Ministers [illegible] M. H[illegible] Secretary to the [illegible]Breda, on

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it."

The details of the insurrection, as given in the *St. Petersburgh Gazette*, do not differ materially except in the colouring, from those of the Berlin Papers; and, as they were given by us at length several days ago, it is quite unnecessary to add the St. Petersburgh version. The reflections of the writer are, of course, just what we might have expected from the official character of the Paper. Surprise and indignation are expressed at the conduct of the revolutionists; and we are gravely told that the only motive for the revolt was dissatisfaction with the decipline required in the army, and with the order introduced into the Administration. If the Poles had no better motive for action than this, their cause would be pitiable indeed; but to those who recollect the history of the partition of Poland, and the subsequent breach of faith by the Russian rulers, we need not state that the present struggle for constitutional freedom commands the sympathy of every honourable person.

A correspondent has drawn our attention to a paragraph in a Paper of last Sunday, wherein it is stated that "Lord Lyndhurst had accepted the Chancellorship which Lord Grey offered, and which, if Brougham would have taken the Attorney Generalship and pocketted his reform question, Lord Lyndhurst would now be holding." It is hardly possible to conceive a more unfounded statement; the Chancellorship was never offered by Lord Grey to Lord Lyndhurst, and, of course, was never accepted by the latter Nobleman. Indeed, there was never, as we have good reason to believe, any, the slightest, communication between them upon the subject, either directly or indirectly. The other part of the statement is equally absurd—equally false. That Lord Grey—himself an avowed reformer, and who had come into office on account of the popular demand for reform---should propose to an influential member of the Government (for such Mr. Brougham, whether Attorney General or Chancellor, must always have been) to forfeit his pledges repeatedly given with more than usual emphasis and solemnity, is a supposition too gross to be believed even by its propegator, and must have been put forth merely as a jocular experiment on that peculiar class of intellects to which the Journalist in question thinks it worth his while to accommodate his own more sagacious understanding.---*Morning Paper.*

By letters from Paris, it appears that the circular announcing the dissolution of the house of MM. Jaques Laffitte and Co. had been issued, but we do not find that any of the London connexions of the house have received a copy. It states, according to the private letters, the complete retirement of the Minister from any share in the concern, and that its affairs will in future be under the management of his nephew, M. Ferrere Lafitte. The well-known M. Aguado, banker to the Spanish Court, becomes a partner in the house, *en commandite*—that is, with a limited responsibility to the amount of 2,000,000 francs, or 80,000l. sterling. The capital of the house will of course be considerably smaller than during the period of its great commercial celebrity.

MADRID, JAN. 10.—A few days since twenty-six brigands from the mountains of Sierra Morena attacked an escort which was conducting some convicts. They killed a sergeant, and wounded three soldiers. The robbers lost several of their party killed and wounded, or made prisoners. It is not stated whether these modern Don Quixotes succeeded in liberating the galley slaves, as was done by the hero of La Mancha.

Letters of Wednesday last from Dunkirk state the existence of a very general expectation there that hostilities between the Dutch and the Belgians were on the point of recommencing—a belief which the state of affairs is calculated to give some colour to, although the great commercial interest which Dunkirk has now acquired in that event, may make its traders more sanguine than the facts strictly warrant. An astonishing degree of activity has been suddenly introduced into the public works at Dunkirk. The French Government is daily adding new works to the fortifications. Upwards of 500 men within a few days had been added to the Engineers and Artillerymen previously employed, and a large half-moon battery towards the sea, in a N. N. E. direction, so as to command the sands by the coast towards Belgium, was rapidly constructing. Three ships have recently arrived with cannon, carriages, and other munitions of war, from Bayonne, for the fortifications and field service. A considerable increase of the military force was also expected.

ST. PETERSBURG, JAN. 4.—On the 27th of Dec., having a high S. W. wind, the sea at Cronstadt rose four feet seven inches, and at the ebb, the ice which covered the Gulf as far as the eye could reach, was carried out to sea; however, on the 28th the communication between Cronstadt and Orancubaum was still across the ice.

CHOLERA AT MOSCOW.

Dec.	New Cases.	Dead.	Recovered.
28	12	3	7
29	14	2	10

Remaining on the 30th in the morning, whom 40 were expected to recover.

Cases since the beginning of the disea
Moscow
Dead 3,524
Recovered.....2,67
Remaining on th

Courier some tables founded upon a Parliamentary Report on the proposed reductions in Malta, Gibraltar, &c. The amount of the proposed saving is not great, but it shews that the question of reduction was fairly entertained by the late Cabinet.

DIED ☞ In our obituary of the 18th ult. we announced the death of Mr. Thos. Aspinall, of this town, having been killed by the Arabs, who attacked the caravan with which Mr. Aspinall travelled in company. We learn, by subsequent accounts, the accuracy of which can be relied on, that Mr. Aspinal was not killed as we then represented, but taken prisoner by the Arabs, with whom he is still a captive.—*Liverpool paper.*

The tragical termination of the Prince of Condé's life is already known. That Prince, whose fortune amounted to nearly eighty millions of francs, has left a will in his own handwriting, by which he appointed the Duke d'Aumale, third son of Louis Philippe, residuary legatee, and left to Madame Feuchères a legacy worth twelve millions of francs. The following is a copy of the will:—

"In the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, I commend my soul to God.

"I, Louis Henry Joseph de Bourbon, Prince of Condé, &c.—I appoint my grand-nephew, the Duke of Aumale, residuary legatee, wishing that he may inherit all my property after my decease.

"In the event of the death of the above-named Duke d'Aumale, I appoint the youngest son of Louis Philippe of Orleans to be residuary legatee.

"I leave Sophia Dawes, Baroness of Feucheres, the sum of two millions francs, as also my castle and estate at St. Leu.

"The pavilion occupied by her and her establishment at the Palais Bourbon, the furniture of the pavilion, as also the horses and equipages kept for the use of the said Baroness Foucheres.

"It is my wish that my mansion at Ecouen shall be turned into a charitable establishment for the support of the children, grand-children or descendants of the ancient army of Conde and of La Vendee. I give this castle, and the timber around it, to the said Baroness Foucheres, upon the condition of her founding an establishment of the above description, and thereby wishing to show her a fresh proof of my attachment and confidence, I appropriate a sum of 100,000 francs for the support of this establishment, and which shall be charged upon the property left to the Duke d'Aumale, and paid by him and his heirs for ever. I depend upon the said Baroness for having my intentions carried into execution, as also upon the plan upon which this establishment shall be founded, and upon her procuring the necessary authority for effecting that object.

"I recommend to the notice of the Duke d'Aumale the officers and servants of my household, enjoining him to treat with indulgence all those who have served me faithfully.

"I beg of the King to allow my mortal remains to be deposited at Vincennes, next to those of my beloved son.

"Executed at Paris, at our Palais-Bourbon, this 30th of August 1829.

(Signed) "LOUIS HENRY JOSEPH DE BOURBON."

Such is the nature of the will which is sought to be annulled by the Princes Rohan, contending that it is not in the Prince's handwriting, and that it was the result of undue influence. Proceedings were at first instituted against the Duke d'Aumale, in the Court of First Instance, and, subsequently, against the Baroness de Feuchères. The details relative to the undue influence practised upon the Prince de Condé will excite the utmost interest, as, on the one hand, the residuary legatee is son of the King of France, future heir to the Crown, and another legatee had been an object of the affection to the Prince of Conde.—*Journal Debats.*

BRUSSE

"The communication of th
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of their principal excuse for retarding the negotiations.

"No open movement has been yet made in favour of the Prince of Orange, but shall not be surprised to hear of it shortly. Every hour's delay in the selection of a Chief augments the number of his partisans. The Provisional Government, in order to appease the Ghent people, have placed 200,000 florins at the disposal of the Chamber of Commerce, but this sum is a mere trifle in comparison to the losses they are daily suffering.

"I have this moment received a letter from Hanover, dated the 12th inst., with the important information that serious disturbances broke out at Gottingen on the 11th., on which day a body of armed Burghers and Students proceeded to the Town Hall, and insisted on the dismissal of an obnoxious Commissary of Police. This was agreed to by the Municipality, amindst shouts of "Liberty," and "Independence." Large bodies of citizens, with tri-coloured cockades, assembled in the market-place, and before night two thousand of the former, and five hundred students, inscribed their names for the National Guard. The cockades were green, lilac, and red, the colours of the province of Kalemberg. A body of troops having in the mean time approached the city, the gates were closed, and guards placed at the different posts. The town was illuminated in the evening; no excesses were committed. The Senate resigned its functions on the following morning; and a Common Council, composed of six Citizens and six Members of the University, was installed in its place. The following Proclamation was issued:—

"Beloved Fellow Citizens—After the formation of the National Guard was completed yesterday, it was considered essential to select a common Council, chosen from amongst those Citizens whose duty it will be to adopt every measure by which we may attain the object of our universal desire. This Council is assembled provisionally. As we announced by our Prospectus, our object is to address ourselves directly to our beloved King—to expose to his Majesty all the wants and the grievances of the country—to call for a free, an equal, representation of all classes of the people, in order that Hanover may really obtain a complete an independent Constitution. The hope th these lawful wishes may be fulfilled, is more natural, since other countries, and ticularly our neighbours (Hesse Cassel already obtained this object. This ho be encouraged, if National Guards a mon Councils are established in eve throughout the Hanoverain States, unite with us in the attainment versal desire. Beloved Fellow of the Town and the Acade this noble object steadfastl and pursue it faithfully."

[Here follow the twe
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and water, which we are constantly impressing into our service, can scarcely be called latent or hidden, yet it is not fully considered, in general, what they do effect for us. Those who would judge of what advantage may be taken of the wind, for example, even on land (not to speak of navigation), may turn their eyes on Holland. A great portion of the most valuable and populous tract of this country lies much below the level of the sea, and is only preserved from inundation by the maintenance of embankments. Though this suffice to keep out the abrupt influx of the ocean, they cannot oppose that law of nature, by fluids, in seeking their level, insinuate themselves through the pores and subterraneous channels of a loose sandy soil, and keep the country in a constant state of infiltration from below upwards. To counteract this tendency, as well as to get rid of the rain water, which has no natural outlet, pumps worked by windmills are established in great numbers, on the dams and embankments, which pour out the water, as a leaky ship, and in effect preserve the country from submersion, by taking advantage of every wind that
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